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# MACLEAN'S

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## The twins at 1

Louise McKee, the grandmother of Canada's only confirmed twins, gives Macleans.ca an update on Kratos and Triton's first flights, individual person-hugs, and ability to read each other's minds.

[Read more](#)**WEB EXCLUSIVES****The Commons**

Aaron Wherry's daily, irreverent recap of Question Period, featuring the funniest moments and highlights of the House of Commons' press gallery.

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**Paul Wells**

Nicolas Simard takes Canada's top political reporter's annual newsmakers list to Paris.

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**EDUCATION****Joey Coleman**

Canada's leading school manager is back on campus.

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**Savage Washington**

Correspondent Leah C. Savage covers the inside scoop outside the border.

**[macleans.ca/savage](#)**
**Maclean's 50**

Canada's leading values comment on the major stories as we cover them.

**TOP STORIES THIS WEEK**

**Capturing Churchill's scowl** is a new book, *Portrait in Light and Shadow: The Life of Yousuf Karsh*, Maria Thorburn uncovers the real story behind Karsh's famous 1940 photo of Winston Churchill, "The Roaring Lion."

**2006 belongs to Feist, A Simple Plan...and Céline?** Our music critics compiled the year's hottest Canadian hits and you might be surprised by who the Indie Gods are finding most buzzable.

**Pop Girl goes pop-liss** Toronto singer/songwriter Jade Winters goes from mapmaking sweet to headlining her own "Premier-Hop" Demolition? Or a way to dismiss the appealing car?

**LATEST COMMENTS****Tarek Fatah**

"Every country has no king. In Pakistan, the army has a country."

**[macleans.ca/tarekfatah](#)**

# DIFFICULTY BREATHING?

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## 'Women don't get any "neutral downtime" because they are being worked to death'

### CLIMATE OF DEBATE

GOOD KNOWLEDGE David Suzuki has been educated about everything. "The trials of Saint Suzuki," Environment, Nov. 11. But the miracle is that he is still credible, still has our ear, and still makes us think. This is the result of hard intellectual work that has stood up to peer pressure, has been derived from an understated source, and has been well-received. That is a remarkable respectability in a culture we understand. And the "we" are not just Canadians, because Suzuki has been recognized, respected and heard around the world for decades. It makes us wonder why Al Gore got half the Nobel Peace Prize.

Douglas J. Halper, Kingston, Ont.

IT WAS THE MEDIA that interested David Suzuki, and it is refreshing to see that there is a growing realization that he has always been a money worker cleverly wrapped in the flag of good causes.

Greg P. French, Toronto

SOME FELLOW ENVIRONMENTALISTS chide David Suzuki for laying upon big business and government. As it is becoming clearer that being green can be good economics, the former environmental activists are now running for Suzuki's advice. It is a sea he has changed, but his former antagonists seem of his allies seem to have difficulties seeing that he never was at war with these institutions, but only with their bad practices.

Geoffrey Weber, Thornton, Ont.

LET'S CALL HIM what he really is: an eco-zealot using his good name for personal financial gain and fame in the spotlight. Suzuki is well aware that the cost of Kyoto is absurd and he knows damned well that to keep a India and China company in business requires amounts of coal. Kyoto is a farce. In addition, he fails in the pitchfork for fluorescent bulbs totally ignores the larger problem concerning the aspect that these energy-conserving products will have on the environment once they are in need of disposal. He can score off of any money radio show as he likes, but what it really illustrates is what a curmudgeon he has allowed himself to become.

Dr. Joel L. Goldman, Toronto

I HAVE BEEN a struggling advocate for that beleaguered planet for longer than your "Saint"

I believe there is little chance of us changing whatever it is that convicts *Women* against to be such mindless monsters. It is now clear that man is determined to have our, and all other, and the huge majority of all, species travel, until we find a way to do any more damage. The naming game probably occurred about half a century ago when we replaced rapists with rapacious surfaces and cast our eyes to the moon. The ideas who're in charge, by one means or another, have continued to rape the planet long past the point of no return. Our current Meissen are, as usual, as determined by the forces

and women more miserable." Society, No. 5), but what women did they pull? No one pulled me. I would have posed the following question back at them: could it be that our current level of happiness is directly related to the fact I dumped the husband who embarrassed me at that time?

Nancy Roberts, Brackville, Ont.

THE ENDING of the article claiming feminism in the '70s would have "put down their planks and gone home" if they knew that women could be enjoying the fruits of women's history in journalism '93. I'm also curious as to why the women didn't contact any of the amazing scholars in feminist studies at York University and the University of Toronto, preferring instead to quote from American second-wave feminists Gloria Steinem and Susan Faludi.

Jane Haddell, Toronto

THIS PIECE MADE ME weep over and over again. There's a reason women suffer from the "happiness gap": no sir, aren't they're being tortured dry by expectation and financial losses. They don't just say that "several decades" because they're being worked to death. If they quit work, they're soon stigmatized, labelled as being irresponsible. We were so check things have hung for the better since the 1970s, but have they?

Margaret Gosseng, Port Coquitlam, B.C.

I SUBSCRIBE to the now outdated Judeo-Christian ethic that worked for nearly 2,000 years, but in the past 30 it has been challenged by feminists who thought they had a better idea. I have been married for 36 years and devoted my life for the most part to raising my children and looking after my husband Bill Schaefer, Powell River, B.C.

FEMINISM DID NOT cause women to be unhappy. As Susan Faludi asserts, their unhappiness is over the fact that things haven't changed. Women are still burdened with a second shift and men still have not stopped up on the plus.

Dale Stoey, Guelph

VENUEZUELA, 'FREE AND FAIR' IT IS AMAZING that when confronted with the most significant expansion of democracy



**'My family and I never intended to leave Ottawa, but if Larry O'Brien continues to be mayor, we may be forced to flee to a city that cares about its families'**

in a process, Western political elites are a "mad dash to dictatorship." "Hail our comrade Chávez!" *World*, Nov. 4. Michael Petrel's article lacks balance and perspective. He calls the democratically elected president of Venezuela, Hugo Chávez, "a thug, a schemer, a schemer and a thug, and a source of lasting damage." The only proof of these assertions are the statements of well-known opposition figures such as Leopoldo López and Tadeo Petró, who supported the bloody 2002 right-wing coup against the Venezuelan government. This, in itself, should lead us to question their so-called-democratic credentials.

In reality, Venezuela is seeking an extension of democracy that the U.S. should be envious of. At the same time as the electoral system in Canada, the U.S., and Britain is facing a crisis of legitimacy (witness the 12 per cent turnout in the recent Ontario elections, for example), Venezuela has massive participation. Turnout was over 80 per cent in the 2006 presidential election, which was called free and fair by all credible sources. Venezuelans have gained the opportunity to recall their president, an opportunity that U.S. citizens opposed to the Iraq war would love to have. And in the newly proposed constitution, if it passes a democratic referendum later this year, Venezuelans will enjoy a no-harm weekday and the expansion of power to community (coöp) cells that will allow people to control their own neighbourhoods.

Readers of *Maclean's* should think themselves what kind of dictator would health care, education, social services and democratic rights for the mass of the population? Alex Gray, Head of Venezuela Campaign, Oxfam-Canada, Toronto

YOUR ARTICLE appears to single out Chávez as a stereotypical Latin-American dictator, when in fact he is a typical politician. The U.S. is saved from Chávez's policies by the two-term limit of the president, although this does not prevent family dynasties in its history. In Canada, many prime ministers have passed the Peter Principle and overstay their welcome. Moreover, the U.S. was once friends with bin Laden, Bushies, Pino Doe, Saddam Hussein and many other dictators and mass murderers, as was convenient. For politicians, consolidation of power is the name of the game and popular

service is the rule. At least Chávez is doing some of that, while neither Canada nor the U.S. seem too preoccupied by it.

Eva Sophie, Toronto

#### ELECTING A CLOWN

OTTAWA MAYOR Larry O'Brien's latest governing act has been devastating for many families and Chávez's low-income population ("Major or may not," *National*, Nov. 5). As a son of three small children, I was shocked to hear that any subsidized child-care fees could rise from the a meagre \$1,500 a month (as in a bachelor of social work student and a youth worker), I was disgusted with Mayor O'Brien's poor-bashing comments, in

which he believed deliberately setting both themselves and their children up for punishment and confusing family lives. It is not surprising to me that someone pursuing a PhD in something as frightening as a criminal history would believe that men are unimportant and not conducive to a good environment for child-rearing. However, if "Male" has made the effort (as such an irrational rhetoric has on the psychology of men is the Western world is a whole. And what if she has a son? How will he ever know all of it be affected by her persistently negative view of men? Such a view has a new form of patriarchy, doesn't it?

Drew Macmillan, Toronto



CHÁVEZ about town: He is consolidating power, in render style. That's what politicians do

well in the culmination of the last reduction crack pipe distribution program. My family and I never intended to leave Ottawa, but if O'Brien remains mayor, we may be forced to flee to a city that cares about its families. We voted for a mayor, but elected a clown.

Cathy Brothman, Ottawa

#### AND BABY MAKES TWO

THE FACT IS that while some women might choose to make radical, unusual, and sometimes destructive decisions about reproduction and families, the greater majority of North American lead from a moral and supportive familyline which plays a conservative and loving role ("A guide to knocking your self up," *Help*, Nov. 5). I'm from an unnecessary part of the family, men are as intrinsic to a family as women, and anyone

in 1981, at the age of 18, I decided to become a single mom, having been married and divorced and wanting to go through that again, but wanting very much to have a baby. My daughter is now 25, has graduated college and university and is working. I was lucky. She was not a problem child, and I had another support from my family, friends and community. Very few people abolished their notes at my situation. The secret for raising a child on your own, always let them know that they were wanted and that they are loved. It is not for everyone, but I have never once regretted it.

Bruce Gagné, Peterborough, Ont.

#### PAKISTAN AND TERROR

LETTER TO THE EDITOR: Well, for starting a light on a dark aspect in the war on terror ("The

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two faces of Pakistan," *World*, Nov. 5). In November 2001, the Northern Alliance forces had over 6,000 Taliban fighters, including the cream of al-Qaeda's army, surrounded in the city of Kunduz near the Pakistan border. They were forced to sit back and watch as Taliban reinforcements thousands of Taliban (and their al-Qaeda brothers) arrived across the border to their homeland with the blessing of the U.S. Taliban Press-wielding journalist Seymour Hersh, who stated that this supposedly benevolent evacuation was sanctioned by the White House. The reparation now for Consideration is that some of those insurgents are leading the fight to kill our men and women serving in Afghanistan. If 50,000 Soviet troops could not seal the Afghanistan-Pakistan border during their 10-year occupation, then what chance have we got to keep Pakistan's military intelligence, the ISI, from applying the Taliban's tactics and aggression against our forces?

Deon Lethem-Harris, Commerce, Ala.

#### PLAYING THROUGH PAIN

IT'S NOT UNUSUAL for a player to real-life look at the repercussions, especially to male athletes, from serious injuries in the world of sport today ("The concussion time bomb," *Health*, Oct. 22). My question to sports authorities is why dangerous playing conditions continue even with all the evidence pointing to potential long-term health consequences and early death? Is the public responsible for accepting and disregarding on risky sportsmanlike behaviours, or are coaches the ones putting pressure on their athletes to play through pain in order to maximize profit? Coding inherent in all contact sports suggests that as a rule, one should be able to accept all the risks involved without complaint. Participants that often get in hockey are one example. Players are expected to participate in the brash and then continue to play even if they happen to be injured.

Although Mach did not describe any injured female athletes in his article, I am confident they are on the same path. Women athletes too must be able to recognize the deeply ingrained principles of aggression, toughness and pain tolerance. Supplying pain, aches and not the here-to-co-operate-and-health-promoting actions they used to be.

Dagmar Khan, Mississauga, Ont.

#### FEEBLE HUMOUR

IN MY SPORTS INKEL, I read with interest Mark Schatzker's article on saving the NHL south of the border by importing a few Italywood stars ("Celebrity power," *Sport*, Nov. 5). If the wroo had done his homework, he would have discovered that Brendan Bell,

whom he has in a potential love match with Paris Hilton, does not play for the Maple Leafs, but was traded by the Leafs last year to Phoenix. Although the picture is blurry at the moment, I think he means Leaf Mark Bell, who pleaded no contest to drunk driving and hit-and-run charges last summer, and I think an apology is in order to Brendan and his family for this feeble attempt at humour.

Deon D. Mann, Ottawa



**THE BENEFITS?** A tragedy fuelled by injury?

#### ORDINARY PEOPLE

HOW NICE IT IS to read of an ordinary man with an extraordinary character (The Star, Nov. 11). Having taught both Ed Schellman's son and daughter, I can see much of him there, though in there. There is much to be said for a simple, skillless life. Ed should be an example to us all.

Michael Henshaw, Langley, B.C.

#### IN PASSING

Bernard Barbara, 68, moderator. A wealthy racing horse operator, he was convicted in 1985 of contracting the ill-exploitative Kenora-based churchgoer, Barbara had a double life, one serving with pleasure and using cocaine. A nephew who witnessed the killing recently said Barbara for trauma.

Washoe, 43, chessplayer. The subject of a groundbreaking study, she was the first to learn American Sign Language and reportedly taught another chess player. Some researchers believed that Washoe was merely mimicking humans, but her handlers argued she was evidence that apes can have the cognitive ability to use structured language.

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## A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF HOLLYWOOD WRITERS

Television and film writers in the U.S. went on strike Monday after last minute talks with the major studios broke down over the weekend. Some programs such as the *Late Show* with David Letterman began showing reruns immediately, and others such as NBC's *The Office* may soon have to shoot down production. On Tuesday, several stars, including *30 Rock's* Tina Fey (left), were walking picket lines to support writers, fighting for higher royalties for shows distributed over the Internet.

### Good news

#### Law and disorder

Cynics might be laughing when thousands of lawyers hit the streets of Victoria this weekend to protest Parliament's biggest law-and-order bill. But the sight of supporters taking baton blows pointed up what a precious and fragile thing the rule of democratic law can be. By Tuesday, the legislature was making headway, a wailing群 of farmers, pensioner Beamer Blaurock to join the protests and forcing Mohamed to reconvene to discuss it. The writers are an inspiration, while lawyers in the West are taking their role as defenders of civil rights, for real, while their colleagues in Victoria have for that cause. That is what it means to uphold the law.

### FACE OF THE WEEK



RCMP Const. Douglas Scott, 20, was shot and killed while investigating a suspected bank robber in Killeenwood, Nunavut, on Monday.

#### Poppy power

Now 11, 2007, was shaping up to be a discouraging day for veterans. With poppies showing Canadiana art, turning out the Remembrance Day concert at a Home Depot in Windsor, Ont., spruced up wreaths and poppies for the Royal Canadian Legion. Even the Canadian Football League (formerly known as to each voter) scheduled a Sunday game in conflict with local observances. Fortunately, the angriest partisans have come to their senses: the football's been pushed back, and the Home Depot welcomed back the Legionnaires. Canadians might be wondering what it means to honour our war dead, but at least we have the decency to remember what's right.

#### Safe and sound

Rene Williams served as her grandfather's emotional support at Edmonstone High Saturday, sporting a pair of black eyes. She was the only survivor of a plane crash

### Bad news

#### Merciless mission

A suicide attack during a political rally at a security booth in Kabul killed or injured close to 100 people that week, with at least five members of Afghanistan's parliament among the dead. Visiting the south, Defence Minister Peter MacKay got a taste of what Canadian troops are facing daily when two rockets shattered into a forward base, slightly injuring four soldiers. All this comes just days after the suddenly resurgent Taliban briefly seized control of

#### Officer down

The exact circumstances won't be clear for weeks, but if the RCMP needed a reminder of the flaws in its rural policing model, the shooting death of 20-year-old Const. Doug Scott in Fort McPherson, Nunavut, provides it. For years after urban forces abandoned it as too dangerous, the Mounties still clinging to the remote practice of having officers patrol alone in car or single. Like Christopher Wodden, the comely killed wreath-singer in Hay River, N.W.T., Scott died alone in the dark. Too few officers in the far-flung a century, spotty communications and a growing sense of ineffectual leadership—the RCMP's problem isn't just a question of public policy. They are an organization of safety to the force's own officers.

#### Second thoughts

As if the future of the Senate wasn't already enough, Prime Minister Stephen Harper and the rest of the wipers here this week by sowing to endorse an NDP call for a referendum on the fate of the upper house. Afterward talk of reform, now the government appears to be instigating thoughts of scrapping the Red Chamber altogether. It's time to choose, come what it may. The Senate or no, say it should be. Though with the usual muddle. ■



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## [Innovation in Action]

Healthcare  
2015

Under pressure from soaring costs and growing demand, Canada's healthcare system is facing a crisis. What's behind these challenges? And where are the solutions? In an interview for *Maclean's* readers, IBM Global Business Services Partner, Neil Stuart, author of the industry report *Healthcare 2015*, explores the problems, possible solutions, and the role you can play.



◀ Neil Stuart, PhD.  
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**“ We need citizens to be more conscious of managing their own health. ”**

**Q Why is there a crisis facing healthcare in Canada?**

**A** There are really two challenges. We've got an aging society: people are living longer to experience more years of a chronic condition, and that's changing the demand for healthcare and we are using healthcare to do much more than we used to for the past. That's adding to the pressure.

The good news: our healthcare system is much more sophisticated now than it was 25 years ago, and we've developed many new, innovative technologies and therapies

**Q How prepared is the system for all the baby boomers who are getting older and expect to draw more heavily on healthcare?**

**A** The sheer number of people reaching retirement age will add to the stresses on the healthcare system. But just as big an issue will be the attitude that the baby boomers bring with them, because they have been a demanding generation. It's going to be tough, when baby boomers start asking why they can't get the 24/7 services the way they did in other industries, like banking.

**Q How can we fix healthcare?**

**A** In *Healthcare 2015* we lay out three major strategies: the need

to manage the system more effectively, to create more responsible consumers, and to look for opportunities for more effective delivery of healthcare services.

**Q How do we go about managing the system better?**

**A** In many other business sectors we've been quite successful in thinking about what represents value, and how to create the accountability and incentives to achieve value. In the healthcare sector there really hasn't been the same focus on achieving and delivering value.

Most physicians in Canada are paid on a fee-for-service basis: the more service they provide, the more they get paid. There's no reward for achieving better outcomes for their patients, living longer or for providing more responsive service – in essence, for delivering quality service.

**Q Why do we need more responsible consumers?**

**A** We need citizens to be more conscious of managing their own health. Most people don't know where to go for services, or what services cost. Our healthcare system does things to consumers. It is not good at helping them play a more active part in their own care and their health. There are real opportunities to help consumers be more part of the process.

**Q What role will information technology play in helping to resolve these crises?**

**A** Information technology comes up as a solution across the board, whether you're talking about more effectively managing chronic conditions, issues of patient safety, or customer service issues. IBM Canada has been working on a number of projects that help improve the way healthcare is delivered. For example, using electronic health records allows different service providers to work as a team, and provide patients with more treatment, at a reduced cost. There is also

digital medical imaging that enables service providers to share test results electronically. IBM also works on projects with major healthcare providers to provide Clinical Transformation Systems which help to deliver safer, more affordable and effective diagnostics, drugs and medical care.

**Q What's the most exciting project you're seeing?**

**A** In Denmark, IBM has set up a major consumer portal that links individuals to hospitals and healthcare providers. They can schedule visits through this portal, but more importantly, the system allows patients with diabetes, other chronic conditions, spinal-cord injuries, etc., to monitor their health in the home using diagnostic tools. They can share that information with their providers, and access information on how to better manage their condition.

It allows professionals to get more involved with managing patients' conditions, and achieve much higher levels of compliance with treatment and self-care regimens.

**Q Healthcare seems to be in chronic condition itself. Can you see a time when we'll master this crisis?**

**A** I'm optimistic. The quality of healthcare being provided today is more sophisticated than it was 25 years ago. And I believe that our ability is getting better to provide the right treatment to the right person in the future.

**To view the interview, please visit [www.macleans.ca/ibm](http://www.macleans.ca/ibm)**

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**Guy with PDA:** What can we do in six weeks?

**Short guy:** Change the colour?

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CAPITAL DIARY

## MITCH RAPHAEL ON STEPHEN HARPER'S 'MOM BOUCHER' AND THE RETURN OF DUCEPPE'S HAIRNET



DEON and KROBIK as the Laurier/H. Park's grandparents

### 'WHY DID YOU HIT MY MICROPHONE?'

Quebec MP Sylvie Boucher, gov. secretary to the Prime Minister, recently attacked Canadian Press reporter Lise Delo's long microphone. Delo had been trying to get a comment about the impact of Jean Chrétien's "mini-budget" on the province the day previous. When the reporter snapped, "Why did you hit my microphone?" the MP replied that she was in a hurry someone was tick in her ear. The situation had some journalists dubbing the slapping MP "Mom Boucher" after Maureen "Mom" Boucher, the comical Hillsong character. Back when Stephen Harper used to come down the stairs to the Commons before Question Period, Boucher was always his sternest const.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MITCHEL RAPHAEL

trunk or treaters that after being ready, "don't forget to eat your teeth." There were more dead people over at Michaelle Jean's residence. Robine Hall had been wandering around about bumping into visiting candy collector. Some amateur break characters when Capital Diary asked if they were in fact the dead Liberal party members Joe Wolpe's campaign signs up when he ran for party leader.

This year, Edmundston Tory MP Robine Jaffee held a Halloween bash at Ottawa's Hard Rock Cafe. His colleague, Calgary Tory MP Jason Kenney, was a little rattled because he had been hoping to hold his own Halloween office bash, following the super-successful one he'd staged last year. Guests at the Hard Rock included Ottawa Tory MP Mike Wallace dressed as a vampire, Edmontonian Minister John Baird's side-man Dan Madar in Gillian Deschamps' complete with horns, and Stephen Taylor of disgruntled, east-end Ottawa Tanner (who was a NDP MP Judy Wasylycia-Letts went in last year). Taylor sported a rather raunchy tag that had both Conservative and Progressive Conservative logos crisscrossed and went around carrying fake blonde. Snappy dressed Jaffee was a Friday shirt and crop, replete with a ribbon that had, prompting many to say "Robert, why didn't you dress up?"



One Tory told Capital Diary she was grateful the duty because "she didn't know what else to do with her." Perhaps the cat is out of the bag as to why the PM schedules the media, always rolled with her. Who needs the RCMP when you have "Mom Boucher" to press the pearl?

### GILLON PLAYS DEAD

On Halloween, the spectacles, sculpted from pumpkins at Stanway were created by woodworker Anthony Ellen. Stanway dressed up as a dead politician, sitting dead at the door he was Consul's seventh PM, Wilfrid Laurier, and that his wife, Jessie Kritcher, was Zoe Laurier. Ellen topped off the costume by adorning his young

REPORTER Lise Delo (left), parliamentary secretary to the PM, Sylvie Boucher



### THE DISEASE IN FRONT OF PARLIAMENT

Transport Minister Lawrence Cannon and Tory MP Deejay Speaker Régis Labeau helped plant the 75-millennium tree, in Ottawa's ByWard Market, for the non-profit group Tree Canada. The tree was a disease-resistant Prosopis cineraria, a cultivated tree the city of Ottawa is using to replace Amer-

ON THE WEB: For more Ottawa culture or to contact Mitch, visit [mitchraphael.com](http://mitchraphael.com/)

‘Are you even sure the Second World War is over?’



In Europe, too, they mark Nov. 13 as a day for remembrance, but there was a change of others. Each day brings reminders. Gendarmes a memo strip in Berlin is a list of the concentration camps 10 ft tall topped by the inscription, "Place of horrors we must never forget."



We remember on Nov. 11, but in Europe remembrance takes place every day

with the country's memory about how to interpret the last days of the war. Did the Soviets liberate Tallinn? Or did they make Hitler's fleeing a victory for Stalin's more durable brand? (Ukraine's loss in September 1944, however, audiences lowered the Nazi flag over Ternopil castle and raised Research blar, black and white medals. Ukraine may only ring in that

lower the flag of a free nation.) Much of the action has been happening along the war's eastern front. The countries that were handed from Hitler to Stalin in 1939 had become memory foreshades for another 60 years. Only now are we more than the sum of its even noticing. "Effusions were flung, all books on the Second World War in Europe would deserve perhaps three quarters of their content in the Eastern Front," Oxford historian Norman Davies writes in his 2004 book *Europe at War*. It was to the east, where Hitler's armies confronted Stalin's, that the war

Rememberance is the colour of this day each November, but an Europe it is the work of every day/benignvolent struggles have rarely ended. Last year, one of the bestselling novels in France was the novel *Mme Leyla's Lin d'Enfance* de la Difertre is a sentimental tale of the Resistance. Jonathan Littell's *The Kindness of Strangers* is another, rather ominous, skirmishing first-person chronicle of a deplored Wehrmacht commander's wading along the Eastern Front. "Of course the war is over," the narrator says near the beginning. "And we have learned our lesson, it won't happen again. But are you still going to have learned the lesson?" As

**ON THE WEB:** For more Paul Wells, visit [www.ew.com/ew/people/0901/wells.html](http://www.ew.com/ew/people/0901/wells.html).

meets a crowd of Poles fleeing westward from the Red Army. What followed is beyond description. Davies mentions the failed Dęppie Landing at Normandy and acknowledges the "far-poorer Canadian casualty rate." It was the sort of event that on the Eastern Front was a daily occurrence: "Sobin saved his bareland through brutality. He captured men and enforced the law with blades of blood. In 1943-49 alone, 261,200 Soviet soldiers were shot by their own compatriots."

Senseless attempts to tell that story were simply illegal until after the fall of the Berlin Wall, and it is possible even that for years after, until entire populations had spent years perceiving any revolution as older than old. The lone journalist Vitaly Gerasimov chanced what he saw as the Eastern Front and as the death camp. Most of his work was banned and/or he fled. Much of it only now appearing in translation. Nihilist Donat's 2004 TV miniseries *Strelki* tells the story of a hovel "great banality," documents given a "chance" to be born, to being sent into one impossible mass after another with that *concrete* gaze perched at their backs.

But Brady has the window of memory opened when it is slowly being pushed closed. Vladimir Putin grew up in St. Petersburg, the Hero City of Leningrad, in Soviet myth. It survived 900 days of blockage. Old women there, when I go through, say for fresh water, Putin,

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# Why I'm practising changing the way that I walk



The weather has finally heated up in Palm Beach and now it is cool enough to go outside. These things are relative, of course. "We've done brick business," said the already at Saks, pointing to the few remaining down-filled parkas, "ever since the temperature dropped to the nineties."

Going for walk is a great relief. When the wind is new vegetation, one does one's best to prevent the body from slipping into a matching color. Outdoors, you can move to the modulus of a wide casual or the hip hop of a wide paper. But apart from the sea, this part of town has to look at the road carver on one side to a shape of that acerbic white corset guiding the trench from like set of perfect American teeth. To the north are shorted overviews, their windows tilted till December when the season begins. Can go by slowly as courageous drivers, released to the steering wheel, manage to create traffic backups in a variety empty town.

Still, you can create your own diversion. Let's walk in a more regal way. Limping doesn't necessarily do it and fanning bone and muscle to move differently can't be done instantaneously. This identically correct behaviour on one part was induced by reading up on biometrics now that my UK passport is coming up for renewal and the new one will incorporate eye scans and the like. As well, the U.S. Ministry of Defense is developing "intelligent" cameras to monitor suspicious gait—even though the secret to detecting gait, according to one recent study, is simple: watch your high heels to eyeball boots.

This biometric madness manifested after Richard Reid, the British-born shoe bomber, was caught on board a Paris to Miami flight in December 2001 that he hoped to blow up. The conclusion drawn was that border

security had to be radically improved. The choice American policy makers posited (a straw man's choice) was border control: giving access to the U.S. for a lot of people under the Visa Waiver Program or placing anti-terrorist biometric passports for VWP member countries.



**'I simply don't think we can let you through security. You do have an unapproved gait.'**

for good reason. Nobody likes racial and racial profiling. But whether the terrorists of the past can may have been and whether the future ones will be, the biggest concern now is from Islamic fundamentalists—with the so-called Al Qaeda, Tamil and Basque terrorist thrown in. It makes all the sense in the world to give those people who are more likely to be a threat closer scrutiny, fully knowing that 99 percent of them will be entirely harmless and more likely to be victims than perpetrators.

Since we won't do this, we will be stuck with whatever turns out to be the "It" handbag of anti-terrorism. That means carrying some sort of biometric passport or device. Apart from the unreliability of biometrics—excepting made-up eye scans, fingerprints too big or too worn, facial recognition (try feather poles) items include the possibility that the same RFID chip in your passport that identifies you to the immigration officer might be cleared from your handbag or picked up 50 ft. away in the airport to aid identify their or even be

used to detonate an explosive or import a virus into the computer system reading a chip. These are remote possibilities today, which could possibly happen, we are assured, which is my new motto perfectly prehensible in the future.

All the same, it shall be discontinued if just doesn't make it onto the economic hit. Think of the rich economic possibilities once that computer helps.

"I'm sorry, sir, but do you realize you have the gait of a terrorist?"

"Well, my wife always said..."

"I'm afraid we will have to take a good look at your Bhattacharya coefficient." (Don't ask. I haven't a clue.)

Investigation reveals nothing. What then? "Nevertheless, under the circumstances, I simply don't think we can let you through. The low-risk terrorist has a finger print and got straight, but those are one way characteristics. After he has blown up a building or bridge, we will be after for fingerprints."

Nothing is a solid solution to terrorism, but a better method of prevention would mean doing things we intrinsically loathe—



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## PROTESTERS IN BLACK TIES

India used tear gas and baton-charged thousands of lawyers示威  
against President Ghulam Ishaq Khan's imposition of a state of emergency in Pakistan. As protests erupted outside courthouses in several cities police arrested lawyers. In Lahore, lawyers and their supporters demonstrated outside the Lahore High Court, shouting slogans against the emergency. At least 150 lawyers were arrested. Although Ishaq Khan said that he had no intent of fascistic control in his "legally" validated nation, his move came in advance of an anticipated Supreme Court ruling that was widely expected to declare his presidency as unconstitutional. The protest, organized by the Central Council of Bar Associations, was joined by the All Pakistan Bar Association. A Lahore court spokesman said that the military chief's actions amounted to a coup d'état.





## 'You hear about slack discipline in mixed sex units because members are devoting too much attention to the opposite sex'

**KINGSLEY BROWNE, AUTHOR OF 'CO-ED COMBAT,' TALKS TO KATE FILLION ABOUT WHY ALL WOMEN IN THE U.S. MILITARY SHOULD BE OUT OF IRAQ**

**Q**

In *Co-Ed Combat*, women are fully integrated in the military, but in the U.S. military, women are not allowed to serve in. Is there actually a powerful group pushing

for full integration?

At least an equal movement, you see it on the reach of the press, where there have been a lot of stories about how women in Iraq are basically doing the same things men do and how the sexism there, particularly the young ones, are closing under the nose of the prohibits on [female] participation in combat. For example, two big guard combat [surveys] showed that about 10 percent of military women say they themselves would be willing to volunteer for combat, but larger numbers of women who want to should have the option.

Q: What would be wrong with letting that 10 percent volunteer?

As the argument that's made frequently is that combat is no longer a test of brawn but of brains, so while it's true that men are stronger than women, it doesn't matter. But strength still matters! In the infantry, the typical soldier is carrying a machine gun, 50 lbs, and a lot are carrying 75 to 100 lbs. That's a very heavy load, and it's not just that you have to carry it across the streets, you have to carry it in rules, then have sufficient energy reserves to digest it, what might be very hard ground, and then do what you were there for, engage in fight with the enemy. Strength matters in combat.

You might have a

job—cook, say, or endurance—that doesn't require much strength when things are operating normally, but if the ship gets hit by a missile, suddenly everybody's job is damage control. When a U.S. ship hit an Iranian mine in the Persian Gulf in 1988 and almost sank, the captain ordered the magazine, instead of abandoning ship, to blow up the ship, and the shells were 50 lbs apiece. Twenty percent of the ship's crew was in a bucket brigade, passing these shells down the line. When that changes happen you often do need strength. Let's say you're a pilot whose airplane is attacked by hostile fire. One 220-lb pilot who was in that position said it took every ounce of strength he had to keep the plane steady. And he was a big, beefy guy.

Q: Is there any other reason women shouldn't be flying combat aircraft?

As the argument is in general terms, it's not really disposed toward the service of women, so we get stories only of their good performance, we don't hear about their bad performance. But you do hear anecdotal reports, not so much about women's performance under fire as much as about slack discipline in the mixed sex support units, because the members are often devoting too much of their attention to the opposite sex. There's too much monkey business.

Q: If a woman is willing to take that risk, shouldn't she be allowed to?

As the things, it doesn't affect the. The captors may very well also have male prisoners, and can use the abuse or threats of those of female prisoners as a means of extracting information or other kinds of an operation to make prisoners. We know from our force training that even in simulations, men are much more disengaged by abuse of their female comrades than their male comrades.

You don't want to give the enemy an extra tool. Another issue is the effect on national morale when females are taken prisoner. The Jessica Lynch example showed pretty clearly that it's perceived as a greater blow to the nation when females are captured—and we are now how public perception of how we're doing and the cost we're paying affect the resolve to continue a conflict.

Q: You say we're not getting the full picture of women's military performance in Iraq. What information is being withheld?

As the statistics are given in general terms, it's not really disposed toward the service of women, so we get stories only of their good performance, we don't hear about their bad performance. But you do hear anecdotal reports, not so much about women's performance under fire as much as about slack discipline in the mixed sex support units, because the members are often devoting too much of their attention to the opposite sex. There's too much monkey business.

Q: I was surprised that a combat command officer told you one of the criteria for men about the number of soldiers who get promoted to brigadier general.

I cannot believe the U.S. military is as concerned with the causes of personnel loss that they are "keeping track, but releasing it is another matter. They don't see any advantage in saying that even a small number of women are leaving because of pregnancy. I assume that you see frequently in that any one time, about 10 percent of the



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women serving in the military—not just in Iraq, but in every part of the military—are progress. So far, 235,000 women have served in Iraq and Afghanistan altogether, so I'd guess that husbands, and likely more, have become pregnant and named their, or weren't able to deploy in the first place because they were pregnant.

Q. Is this from the risk of pregnancy, where some of other issues are related to sexism?

**A.** You know, substantial reduction in [female]—surely, I'm not saying it's been implemented—but many of the people I talked to, quite a few of whom had served on the ground in Iraq, expressed concern about having to look out for and protect women in their units.

Q. A lot of the arguments you're making are the same ones that have been made about gays in the military: the negative effects on unit cohesion, the introduction of sexual tension, the perception of weakness.

A. It's a somewhat different issue, but not entirely. And in the U.S. Army [and the Canadian military], the rule that homosexuals cannot serve. A lot of people don't understand that "don't ask, don't tell" is a Department of Defense enforcement regulation of a federal statute, which says essentially that those who argue in or desire to engage in homosexual activities are not eligible to serve in the armed forces.

Q. Do you think there are any other fields where full integration of women is a bad idea, or are you only opposed to it in the military?

A. I've studied occupational segregation in the civilian world, and I think psychological and physical differences are a substantial fraction of what we see in terms of the glass ceiling and gender gaps. Even in the absence of discrimination, you would still see substantial differences in the way men and women assert themselves outside the workplace. But the thing about the military is, men, the soldiers are so intense in combat, and men, the consequences of doing poorly, and the material, security consequences also, are potentially serious. Another thing is that while there are individual differences such as strength, which is relatively easily measured, a lot of the psychological attributes that go into being an intense combat soldier are more subjective to measure. One recurrent theme of overall behaviour literature is that it's always a surprise who ends up doing well.

Q. By the same token, could you not argue that women could *surprise* you?

A. I have no doubt that there are a few women who possess the requisite strength and personality profile to be individually effective soldiers.

Q. What's the personality profile, exactly? A. Fairly high risk tolerance, less fearful of things than other people, more physically aggressive and dominant than people in general, higher fight tolerance, less empathy than people in general—you've got to be able to detach yourself from the fact that the person whose head you're about to blow off is another human being with a family, and having killed, you need to be able to deal with it without excessive guilt. I don't think there are very many women with that profile, but it's not just about individual traits, it's about how groups interact. It's a reason that individuals don't fight wars, groups do. You fight because, can a military group be reduced? What is the effect of the kind of sexual comparison that always goes on in groups of people in their prime fighting years? Another issue related to cohesion is that combat soldiers have to be able to trust that their comrades have their back, they have to have confidence in their leaders and a willingness to follow them. The main ingredient of effective fighters tend to be very unusually resolute courage, physical strength, leadership. In dangerous situations, women don't trigger that kind of trust in men.

Q. What if they're holding a powerful weapon and a higher rank?

A. These preferences exist to a large extent independent of what ensued there in our psyche. In ancient times, when everyone agreed that warlike was a status of honor, women would not have been effective fighters. In our evolutionary past, the selection of combatants for fighting and other dangerous activities would have had substantial environmental consequences, in the sense that if you trusted the wrong person, you died. So that would have created substantial pressure for men to respond, on an intuitive rather than cognitive level, to a man who possessed the traits associated with being an effective fighter and hunter.

Q. So the last of trust issue isn't it overruled by new evidence?

A. The decision to trust what psychologists call fast and shallow, we don't write down past and gone, it's a gut-level judgment and it's very difficult to change on the basis of cognitive input. It's like trying to tell someone who's afraid of snakes that you don't have to be afraid, they're not poisonous. The person says, "Okay, fine, but get them away from me."

Q. In Iraq, and increasingly in Afghanistan, there's not so much as a 50 percent combat-free zone. So is your position that no women at all should be sent to either country, even in support positions?

A. I think that to the extent that all of Iraq is a combat zone and all of the personnel serving

there are subject to combat risks, then my argument would be yes, women should be excluded.

Q. So whatever they'll never rise to the top ranks of the military.

A. If you look at promotion statistics [in the U.S.], women are often promoted at a disproportionately high rate.

Q. Only in the past 10 or 20 years.

A. As early years ago, the U.S. military was capped at two per cent female, so yes. Only in 1976 were the service branches opened to women. But over the last 20 years, even with the combat exclusion, women tended to do reasonably well, overall, in terms of promotion. But clearly, a woman's probability of rising to the very top echelons of the military is very slight as long as women are excluded from combat.



**Jessica Lynch**  
showed it's perceived  
as a greater blow to  
the nation when  
females are captured

Q. In the U.S., the military has traditionally provided a socio-economic ladder out of poverty. Women were hurried over from support positions in Iraq, that ladder wouldn't be as available for women as men.

A. Actually, the military might accept women into training but it currently does. The percentage of female enlisted has gone down since 2000, and one interpretation is that women don't want to be exposed to combat risks, as they are in Iraq. If you're joining the military looking for a job or training, rather than looking to fight, the prospect of getting blown up is a deterrent. ■



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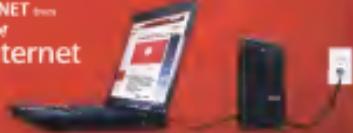
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# THE 2007 UNIVERSITY RANKINGS ISSUE

From the best in campus food to the worst in student housing; from virtual profs to the greatest prank of all time; from how universities are evaluating your high-school grades to where to find scholarship money—it's our largest universities issue ever. Inside, we reveal the best universities as chosen by students, by the experts, and according to Maclean's 17th annual rankings.



# YOU HAVE SO MANY OPTIONS

**But before you choose, think about who you are, what you want to study—and why you're making the choice in the first place**

**BY TONY KELLER** • You may be reading this, our 17th annual and longest-running University Rankings issue, because you are thinking about going to university. Or maybe you are the parent of someone who is thinking about university. (Or maybe you are the parent of someone who you wish would stop asking to go to university.) Or maybe the choice is yours. (Or maybe you are the parent of someone who you wish would stop asking to go to university.) Whatever the case, you are faced with a lot of options, so many choices in fact—so many universities, so many majors, so many grants, so many decisions—that you worry about making the right one.

You should take some relief in knowing that this is sort of like a multiple-choice test, but where there is more than one right answer more than one right university, more

than one right course of study and more than one right destination. There are almost nonexhaustive right answers. The challenge is figuring out which ones are really right for you.

Education can expose you to ideas and possibilities that will change your mind and your life, likely in unforeseen ways. A little learning can alter the issues deeply held opinions, along with their best laid plans. I earned my undergraduate degree at one university but decided to finish it at another; I intended to be a historian but ended up journalism; I planned to go to graduate school but wound up accepting a unpaid internship. None of the last choices was an attempt to fix a mistake; on the contrary, I'm glad I made all of those

above mistakes, because, on average, I'm

PHOTO: ANDREW HETHERINGTON/SHUTTERSTOCK

years in a place where you will be asked to look closer, to find out what complexity lies beneath the surface. So before you become a university student, let's dig a bit deeper into some numbers about university grads.

According to the 2006 census, the average male whose highest level of education is a bachelor's degree earned \$56,810 in 2006, but that average number masks some very large differences in outcomes by area of study. Linda Jack-Jones, executive director of the Association for Canadian Studies, is trying to get Statistics Canada data and give us a deeper look at who earns how much, based on what they studied at university. We focused on men, to make for more accurate comparisons across disciplines, and the 35- to 39-year-old age group, so look at people who are already well into their careers.

What we discovered is that some university courses of study deliver markedly above average incomes—and some do not.

In 2006, men aged 35 to 39 whose highest level of education was a bachelor's degree in computer science and other applied disciplines made nearly \$70,000 a year. Men in their 30s with bachelor's degrees in

economics earned an average of nearly \$37,000 a year (those with degrees in electrical and electronic engineering made nearly \$37,000). (All figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand.) Those with degrees in business, commerce, and management were making well over \$40,000, too. Bachelor's degrees in nursing, environmental and planetary engineering made similarly little, while those who studied actuarial science were pulling in just shy of \$40,000. Many of those in the sciences also made out better than the average, with B.S.s in chemistry earning nearly \$63,000, and B.S.s in physics making over \$53,000.

Those earning the above-average incomes

generally had degrees in applied fields: business, engineering, plus some sciences. The one consistent seems to be a solid group of math.

On the other side of the balance were those whose incomes fell below the average. They included graduates in the arts, humanities and some sciences and social sciences. (Take note with a bachelor's in biology made just over \$33,000.) Those with a degree in law degree earned \$31,000. Those with a degree in fine arts earned \$14,000. English language and literature majors earned nearly \$14,000, fine arts earned \$12,000, and those with a degree in fine arts with a degree in music made \$13,000.

None of this means that you won't be happy and successful as a result of studying in these potentially lower-paid areas. You have to find what's right for you. Money isn't everything, and these numbers are, remember, averages. The average man in his late 30s with my degree, a B.A. in history, is at the lower end of the university income scale, earning about \$42,000 a year. But I don't regret studying history, and I don't think you will either.

There is a strong correlation between how much education you have and your earning

ENDS OF THE SPECTRUM: Business students (left, U of T's Rotman School) go on to earn incomes well above those in fields such as fine arts





BOOKWORMS: THE literati can be exceptionally rewarding, but they aren't for everyone.

potential, but universities not the only place to acquire more learning. There are a good number of people whose highest level of education is college or trade training, and who are creating a very respectable living.

### CANADA BADLY NEEDS MORE PEOPLE WITH TECHNICAL SKILLS THAT UNIVERSITIES AREN'T DESIGNED TO TEACH. THOSE WHO HAVE THEM ARE PAID HANDSOMELY.

is crazy. We badly need people who have learned certain vital technical skills that universities simply aren't designed to teach.

"Part of the challenge," says Jennifer Stevens, executive director of the Canadian Auto Repair and Service Council (CAR), "is having kids—our parents—see careers in the automotive service and repair industry as the visible, challenging, well-paying positions that they are. There is still an

unwarranted stigma to being an automotive service technician." The same could be said of any number of trades. Over the next seven years, CAR's projects anticipate a shortage of between 12,340 and 20,170 skilled employees in its industry cluster.

But a crisis for society could spell opportunity for you. Because these skills are so essential, we'll pay those who have them, in some cases quite handsomely. According to the Financial Services Commission of Ontario, many of the workers in occupations classified as "trades, transport and equipment operators" are earning excellent salaries. For example, based on Statistics Canada data, they estimate that motor vehicle mechanics and technicians with 10 or more years experience earn over \$56,000. Equally respectable aircraft mechanics and inspectors make \$47,000. Industrial electricians, contractors and supervisors in the pipework trades, along with electrical power line and cable workers, all make more than \$40,000. Experienced power systems electricians, elevator contractors and mechanics, and contractors and supervisors in electrical trades and telecommunications occupations all earn over \$30,000.

For an overview of the average incomes associated with different professions, and the kinds of training needed to enter each of these fields, have a look at the Service Canada website, at [www.jobinfo.gc.ca](http://www.jobinfo.gc.ca).

Don't go to university without considering all of the options—including the option of not going to university. Other opportunities may turn out to be more suited to you, and not because you are a poor student, as these are *supposedly* lower occupations or educations. Our society will not grant a half of somewhat fewer young people choose to study anthropology, but if the more than a spot of trouble if we run out of folks who know how to fix cars, airplanes and electrical power plants.

But then again, maybe you are the sort of person who should go to university. I was. Millions of Canadians are. And maybe you are the sort of person who should earn in one of those majors that, statistics say, is likely to lead into a somewhat less well-paying job. That was me, too. And I think it's turned out pretty well. I found the answer that was right for me.

There is more than one way to make a life that will be intellectually satisfying, emotionally fulfilling and financially rewarding. Choosing to acquire more learning, more knowledge and more skills is never a bad choice. University is one of the best places to do that. I strongly suggest that you go. But before you do, remember that it's not the only way to learn lessons that will change your life. ■

PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFF BARNETT

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## SHOWING STUDENTS **THE MONEY**

## Why universities are marketing like never before, prospecting from coast to coast, and giving scholarships to even average students

**ET SARTI FARRAH** • Eric Weilman graduated from J. D. Boleay High School in Hubbard last spring with a 98 per cent average. The previous fall, Weilman had applied to seven universities—Dalhousie and Acadia in Nova Scotia, the University of New Brunswick, and Carleton, Waterloo and Queen's in Ontario. After completing the applications and receiving offers from all of them, Weilman chose to receive his offer from Guelph. Weilman's enthusiasm has received much attention in the local media, which used to be the local public high school, are now undertaking major advertising and expensive—marketing and branding campaigns. They're attracting recruitment drives for students outside of their regions, especially if they happen to be from an area of the country—Atlantic Canada, northern Ontario and rural Canada—whose pool of young people is declining. And there are plenty of

"at least" 50 emails during the following month from the university, plus dozens of letters and several phone calls. "I really get excited when I get an email or letter from a university," says Wenzel. "It reminds me that I was more than just a member."

Among those who once called Werner were alums, regents, deans and heads and even the chancellor of Acadia, who called with news that had won their most prestigious scholarship, worth \$60,000 over four years. In the end, Werner turned down Acadia and ended up choosing to become a first-year arts and science major at Queen's, where he was offered a scholarship worth \$10,000.

"It took me a month and a half to make the decision, and it was very difficult," says Werner. In the end he boiled down to what his aim is: more opportunities. At Queen's, both inside and outside the classroom, including the opportunity to participate in Model Parliament and to do research with a professor.

**FIRST-ROUND DRAFT CHOICE** Max Werner was offered a \$4 scholarship money to students who never would have received merit scholarships in the past, not just superstars, but thousands of kids whose high school marks are merely slightly above average, sometimes even not better than average.

He's won high media-coveted him into a select group of those competing for the country's most prestigious scholarships. But his study of being raised by competing sororities is not at unusual angle. Thriving scholarshipships is the very best and brightest in old hat, but in recent years the competition has gotten increasingly fierce.

within a two-hour drive, to reading is attractive, educationally and intellectually."

Survey students, together with their parents, have grown up in a consumer-driven society and they expect a constant流 of products and services in exchange. For their hard-earned cash, co-op programs, international study opportunities, health club level athletic facilities, and guaranteed academic spaces for first-year students. In addition, students on many campuses have voted for auxiliary fees to support health plans, dental plans, transportation and other perks.

Not Academia's Students have become the "minimum price of entry." In order to distinguish themselves, universities have had to come up with new recruitment and admissions plans. "I think it is critical if you are trying to recruit students from two provinces away, and they have to pass 16 university admissions to get to you, that you have an incentive



1891-2 REGRANTS DRAFT CHOICE: Miss. 1891-2 was offered a \$500.00 scholarship at Brooks last class. She

better to offer," says Stael. "It may be that you can offer the ocean or an exciting urban capital, but you better have something to distinguish you from past those 16 other schools."

Last year, Memorial University of Newfoundland launched a new ad campaign aimed at prospective students. The "Ride Rich" campaign, based on comedian Rick Moran's TV show *rants*, showcased a student moving about things prospective students should consider when choosing a university. The ad aired in movie theatres and on television in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Ontario. It was produced by the Newfoundland and Labrador Film Commission.

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Nathalie: Jacques: Wilfrid: 1990:  
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**HOW RODDING** Acadia, right, will pay for prospective students to fly in for a visit

feel so inferior," says Mark tells the camera. "My choice? Well, there's no autonomy of Sault Ste. Marie, or Ryerson, U. or there's always the Urban Jungle college in the middle of Newberg, Oregon. They all say they're different, but school lines them up, and so, well, they have the one thing in common. They all share the same." The ad invites prospective students to produce their own route, with the chance to win five rounds of Memorial. When 16-year-old Brandon Copeland from Wolfville, N.S., saw the ad in a theatre, something about it just clicked. "I did a lot of public speaking in high school and I knew that I could do it," says Copeland. "When I was trying to think of when I really bugs me was at the time I decided to write about just how right it is showing on a university."

**GOT A HIGH-SCHOOL  
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PER CENT? CARLETON  
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Not too long after Copeland sent his essay to Memorial, he got a call to say he'd been invited to the award ceremony, including dinner for him and one other person. Copeland's parents, sister and girlfriend all flew to St. John's for the ceremony, which Copeland describes as "Oscar style." Copeland stayed at one of Memorial's residence, and he and his roommates, plus several honourable mentions, got the royal treatment with tours of the university and city and special meals. "I fell in love with the place," says Copeland. He ended up choosing Memorial over two other universities.

Universities in Atlantic Canada have not threatened to aggressively seek students from outside of the region. Thanks to a declining local population of young people, university enrollment in the Atlantic provinces fell by three per cent this year, a trend that is expected to continue. The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission projects a 10 per cent drop in enrollment by 2010. To make up for the drop in local students, Acadia has been recruiting in Calgary for several years, and last year set up an office there. Other Nova Scotia universities have followed suit, including the University of New Brunswick, whose travelling recruiters and admissions officers



are linked to a software package that can offer on-the-spot admissions to Grade 12 students with top-notch transcripts. Lethbridge, U. also offered "Alberta only" incentives to have Alberta students, including large scholarships and grants for tuition credit, tuition refunds, and free flights home.

Universities everywhere are also doing something they never did before: they're advertising. At York University, and according to budget have increased substantially over the past few years, though it's difficult to nail down exact dollar amounts because university administrators are generally reluctant to disclose their figures.

Richard Fisher, chief marketing officer at

York University, who spent 20 years in advertising in the private sector before joining the Toronto university five years ago, says that budgets for "pure advertising"—spend on radio, television and print—are costing some universities in the "hundreds of thousands." Book sales at Toronto's bookstore, though, show a sharp increase this year, up, showing a simple shift that mirrors into York's logo, with a joint message inviting visitors to "Seduce the Faculty." Schools such as Trent University, Memorial and Lakehead have been using advertisements on Toronto public transit. And a high-profile campaign last year for Lakehead University depicted U.S. President George W. Bush and then-voguish "Sleek Shonda," followed by the statement, "Just because you go to an Ivy League school doesn't necessarily mean you're smart." The campaign—in point being that the less prestigious school (like Lakehead) might be able to offer a better education—turned into a story that was picked up worldwide.

Some recruiting strategies, like Memorial's fast-like-think approach, require that a uni-

versity's website

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there is no difference  
between theory  
and practice.**



**In practice,  
there is.** —Viji Dera

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PHOTOGRAPH BY MARKUS WILHELM

Yet another increasingly prevalent feature of university recruiting is the scholarship industry. At Carleton University, a student with an entering average between 80 and 81.9 per cent is automatically awarded \$1,200, renewable over four years as long as the student maintains an A average. As the entering average increases so does the money: an average between 95 and 100 per cent is worth \$4,200 per year. Universities across the country are making similar arrangements. At the University of Winnipeg, for example, an entering average between 80 and 81.9 per cent automatically earns a student \$1,800 scholarship, an average over 90 per cent is worth \$12,200.

A few universities, like Niagara University, offer similar incentives but with a note: 90 per cent and over automatically gets free tuition for the first year, and \$3,000 in each

### AT CALGARY, HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH AVERAGES OVER 90 WHO APPLY FOR EARLY ADMISSION GET BENEFITS SUCH AS A GUARANTEED RESIDENCE ROOM

subsequent year as long as you maintain an 81 per cent average. Students entering with averages between 85 and 89 per cent automatically receive a \$1,500 scholarship, renewable each year for \$750, averages between 80 and 84 per cent are worth \$1,200, renewable each year for \$600.

Through most universities are now offering more money to a broader range of students, those with the highest averages will reap the greatest rewards. At the University of Calgary, high school students with averages over 90 per cent and who apply for early admission automatically become members of the School of Advantage Program. Perks include a guaranteed room in residence, early course registration, comprehensive use of the fitness facilities during the summer before registration, and discounts at the university bookstore. The University of Saskatchewan's Greyhound Scholars' Society is similar; high school students can apply for membership as early as Grade 10 provided they have averages over 95 per cent. Perks include a personal recruitment officer to guide the student through all steps of the admissions process, the waiver of the \$50 application fee, and an invitation to attend a Greyhound campus day in January where high school students can meet other incoming students who are automatically guaranteed a \$12,000 scholarship if they enrol at Saskatchewan. Once on campus, the

### University

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# YOU GOT IN WITH WHAT GRADE?

An 'A' from one high school isn't the same as an 'A' from another. That's why some admissions offices are 'adjusting' grades accordingly.

**BY SANDY FABRAN** • It was a beautiful October day in a group of about 20 high-school students and their parents milled about outside the offices of the faculty of engineering at the University of Waterloo, waiting for the tour to start. Many had taken off their jackets as the afternoon temperatures climbed into the mid-50s. Engineering students—men dressed in trademark jeans and T-shirts—shaded their way between the young visitors, greeting friends with high-fives and talk about Friday night plans. Admissions focused when tour coordinator Shelly Norrie appealed, "Okay," she announced, "we're going to break everyone into smaller groups." Those interested in electrical or

computer engineering can go with Jean Michel and Mark." She pointed toward the upper-year student guides, standing on the outer edge of the hall. Two high schoolers stepped forward.

Adrian Falocer, 16, and Jesse Heber-Ruchardt, 17, have come with their parents to take a look at one of the country's most competitive engineering programs. The students had never met before, but it turns out that, no surprise, they have a few things in common: both are from the Toronto area, both are in Grade 12, and both hope to one day become full-fledged engineering majors. The tour gets off to a slow start as Falocer and Heber-Ruchardt's parents begin

to ask questions. Lots of questions: starting with co-op placements, moving on to residence spaces, back to co-op placements, on to tutoring and special help services, back again to co-op placements. Then there's a bit about the pub and the activities for undergraduate students. And then the question everyone's been waiting for: "What marks did you apply with to get in?" Heber-Ruchardt asks the student tour guides. High schoolers and parents alike move in a little closer to hear what Jean Michel and Mark have to say.

Heber-Ruchardt, who attends North Toronto Collegiate Institute in midtown Toronto, and Falocer, who attends Maple High School in Maple, Ont., a bedroom community just north of Toronto, are both excellent students with marks in the 80s and 90s. But an 88 per cent at North Toronto equates to an 81 per cent at Maple High School. Does a university, competing for admission to students from over 100 different high schools, have to adjust the grades, like converting kilometers to miles or metres to feet? The question is one many universities are uncomfortable answering. But some universities are willing to admit that not every 88 is an 85—and that they do, sometimes,

**WATERLOO:** In one of the universities that adjusts students' high-school grades, discounting transcripts from weaker schools



PHOTOGRAPH BY STEPHEN BIRKBECK

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**BYOND GRADES** Queen's admits up to a fifth of its class on "more than just marks"

adjust grades when weighing applications. Waterloo is one of those universities.

Over the years, there has been significant grade inflation at this nation's high schools—for example, the average grade of an Ontario entering university rose from a 76 per cent in the mid 1980s to over 82 per cent in 2003. But that, in and of itself, is not necessarily a problem for university admissions officers: it doesn't matter whether a student is a 76 or 126, so long as everyone is being graded on the same scale. But in some provinces, there is no common scale. Standards vary because many provinces—Ontario being the prime example—do not have standardized provincial tests. Each school grades differently.

In the late 1990s, administrators at the University of Western Ontario did a study. The purpose: to find out whether some Ontario high schools were academically more challenging than others, and to determine whether high schools had different grading standards. Greg Morris, at the time Western's provost and vice-president academic, headed up the project. "The only reason we were really interested in grades is because as an institution of this size, grades are the best indicator we have to judge what our students are going to do," says Morris. "We don't want to put students into a situation where they are not going to succeed. That's a big part of the job."

Morris's research looked at the average grade that high school students achieved in their first year at Western, and compared it to their entering average from high school over a five-year period in the late 1990s. The difference—or deviation in the "grade drop"—showed a 14 per cent decline in the average student's grade. But "it varied from school to school," says Morris, "with some schools experiencing no average grade drop." Students from other schools, on the other hand, saw average grade drops of "much more" than 14 per cent. Western had the question of whether an 85 at Apple High meant the same thing as an 85 from Orange Secondary, and had discovered that the answer was "No."

Morris shared his findings with high schools, the provincial government, and other universities. In doing so, Morris hoped they could work together to create a province-wide initiative to collect the data, controlled for factors like second language and socio-economic differences. The response was lukewarm. "It's a shame," says Morris. "We need informed decision making."

In the end, Western saw the data in admissions



### WESTERN FOUND THAT UNIVERSITY GRADES FOR STUDENTS FROM SOME HIGH SCHOOLS DROPPED BY 'MUCH MORE' THAN 14 PER CENT. OTHER SCHOOLS SHOWED NO DROP.

charts, but only on a limited basis. "We still had space remaining at the end of the day, rather than lowering the standards, we would look at students who were very close to the cut-off but came from some of the better schools," says Morris. "We used it as a model we saw."

Many universities, however, say that they are opposed to tracking and ranking high schools. A spokesperson at the University of Toronto says an unequivocal "no" when asked if that institution ranked high schools. Lorraine Puskas, admissions director at the University of Saskatchewan, and the same "big if there is a drop in marks, is it the students' fault or is it us?" We're on the cusp. Our job now is to help them be successful."

Queen's University, in Kingston, Ont., does not adjust high school grades, but tries to somewhat downplay the role of marks by asking applicants to provide a "personal statement of experience." According to university registrar Jo Anne Brady, it is Queen's policy that "more than 30 per cent and no fewer than five per cent of the class will be awarded on the basis of more than just marks." That's where the personal essays comes in. For

some highly competitive programs such as engineering, the says that admissions officers read almost all the statements because of the high number of students with average-to-the-mid-range "admissions selection ranges."

At McGill University, where more than half of the undergraduate costs—tuition, room and board or another program, admissions officers have girls and boys from different high schools. But according to Moran, McDonald, deputy provost of students and learning, after completing an "internal" study, the university was "shocked" that lots from other provinces were doing as well as students from Quebec. "That's partly because the students we get are in the top 10 per cent of high school," says McDonald. "We're so far above the level of where students are from. Even if a 50 per cent in Province A is only 85 per cent in Province B, it will still good. We get the best of the best."

Yet there are other universities who say that find comparative high school data quite useful. Stan Riley, president of St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S., says that the information from interviews with students, personal essays, portfolios, along with data ranking high schools, is helpful, particularly when deciding who is more deserving of a scholarship. Riley says St. FX evaluates each high school that has had at least 10 students in the university. "We do our selection to certain schools," says Riley. "We consciously look at students and we have a good idea year after year of the fall-off rate and where [the students] is coming from. It gives us an idea of the high school differential." Riley noted that St. FX often asks high schools to provide a

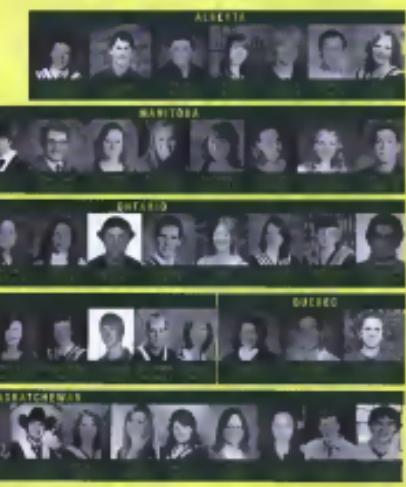


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**HIGH ACHIEVERS** The average entry grade for Waterloo engineering is 88.8 per cent

nothing of where a prospective student stands in relation to his classmates.

The issue of ranking high schools is a quandary that many educators and politicians would rather not touch, because it usually leads to a debate about a third rail of the teaching establishment: standardizing high-school tests. They exist in several provinces, such as Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec, but have long been opposed by the educational establishment in Ontario. Which leaves a university like Waterloo looking for other means to accurately evaluate its applicants.

**GRADE 12 STUDENTS** Huber, Kucharsky and Falconer are still waiting for the students' year grades to arrive. Their questions about grades: Everyone in the group knows that a student needs good marks to get into Waterloo. According to figures released by the university, the entering average for Ontario high schools admitted to Waterloo's engineering programs last fall was 88.8 per cent. Fewer than three per cent of those admitted had an average below 80 per cent. And just shy of four out of 50 of those admitted to the program had an average of more than 90 per cent, with nearly a quarter of those over 91 per cent.

What neither the students nor their parents realize is that during the application process the admissions department for the faculty of engineering may very well be considering an external ranking of Huber, Kucharsky and Falconer's high schools. For more than 23 years, according to Kim



### WATERLOO WON'T REVEAL WHOSE MARKS IT IS ADJUSTING, OR BY HOW MUCH, CALLING IT 'ONE SMALL FACTOR IN THE OVERALL CONSIDERATION'

Boatner, associate director of undergraduate engineering admissions, Waterloo's engineering program has collected and compared students' high-school averages with their ranks from first-year university. Based on this data, each high school has assigned what is known as an adjustment factor, shown as a percentage. So if Appler

High has an adjustment factor of minus-five per cent, then any student who applies may have their marks deducted from their high-school average.

So what's the adjustment factor, if any, for North Toronto or Maple Leaf? It's not something Waterloo is willing to disclose. According to Boatner, making these numbers public would be misleading to potential students. "It's just one of many things we consider," said Boatner. "It's used very, very carefully. It's a complex process so to just clearly say two numbers is misleading."

She describes grade adjustment as "just one small factor in the overall consideration," and a factor whose weight has been reduced in recent years. "There is no mystery to the process," she said. "I have students come in who ask the trick? And seriously, there is no trick." But the adjustment factor at Waterloo engineering, as at other universities that use this approach, and the degree to which it weighs into the admission decision, is not made public.

So what high school marks did the students' year grades have in order to be accepted into engineering at Waterloo? Jean-Michel says he got a 94 per cent. Marc says he had an 86-plus "a lot of curvycases." Nobody who about the ranking of adjustment factor for their high schools. Nobody knows to ask. ■

**WEIRD SCIENCE** Grapes remain the main ingredient in the admissions algorithm, but there are others



PHOTOGRAPH BY COLIN D'ENTON; DAVID COOPER/PHOTOGRAPH BY DAVID COOPER

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STUNT CAR: The UBC Volkswagen Beetle, slumping from the Golden Gate Bridge

# I PRANK, THEREFORE I AM

**Engineering students have pulled some amazing stunts over the years. But UBC's Golden Gate prank may have been the greatest ever.**

BY ERIN MILLER • At about 5:40 a.m. on Feb. 5, 2005, a moving van stopped abruptly in the middle of the Golden Gate Bridge. Although it was still dark, witnesses said they saw around a dozen figures emerge and push a large object over the side of the bridge. They then rebounded the van, and sped away into the night. Nothing to see here. Move along. A couple of hours later, as the morning light began to filter through the thick fog that

often envelops San Francisco, viewers of *Vista Point* on the north end of the Golden Gate could make out the silhouette of a red Volkswagen Beetle. It was dangling from the underside of the bridge, 220 metres above the water. A Canadian flag was painted on one side of the car. A big red "E" was on the other side.

The stunt caused traffic jams and stopped ships from passing under the bridge's towers, while the U.S. Coast Guard and California Highway Patrol patrolled the Bay and hooted to get them to move. The car had traveled strung by a 21-m steel cable below the underside of one of the world's most famous and photographed structures, something no one living, what appeared to be a 1970s vintage VW Bug (which weighed more than 1,600 kg) into position beneath the bridge, and attaching it to the cable—all without anyone noticing.

At about 1:30 a.m., the Highway Patrol cut the nylon cord holding the car to the steel cable, plunging it into the water below. It sank quickly to the bottom of San Francisco Bay, where it remains. The stunt was an evening news item across North America and arts critics followed it in newspapers the next day, from Miami to Berlin, making this one of the most widely covered pranks of all time.

The police were infuriated by the chaos, and pledged to prosecute the perpetrators. They threatened fines and charges of criminal conspiracy and trespassing, possibly leading to jail time. "We're pursuing every lead we have," said Highway Patrol officer told the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

The most obscure lead, a prairie rose seed that morning in the San Francisco media by anonymous engineering students from the University of British Columbia. They claimed that they had harvested the seed in order to "draw attention to the wonderful feats of precision engineering and teamwork the skills of the students who built the bridge."

Canadian engineering students have a long history of pranks, and this one may have been the greatest of all time. It was an exceptional technical challenge, its execution proved slow and steady, and the UBC students who carried it out did so in a total secrecy that they have maintained—until now.

THE RICH HISTORY of university pranks brings a wide spectrum of differing opinions about what a good prank is.

Notionally American prankster and author Albie Hoffman identified three types of pranks: "good" pranks, "harm," "semi-angrily weird," and ones genuinely vengeful, and "natural" ones earned and set on the victim. Hoffman's classic example of a "good" prank occurred in 1967 when he and a group of students threw fistfuls of dollar

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1. For facts, [www.heartandstroke.ca](http://www.heartandstroke.ca) (2002)

2. Statistics Canada, [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca) (2002)



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## UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

into the trading pit in the New York Stock Exchange. They managed to pause the rules for 10 minutes while trade is suspended, so the scene broadened, some channeled the money. Holloman eventually printed his publishing book. Many read his advice, bookstores and the public were less arrested.

In a sample case of the vindictive sort of law, to my university freshies. They often targeted against freshmen, rival students, or competing universities. At the tail of Harvard football game in 2004, a University Picnic, disgruntled the northerners Harvard Picnic, distributed placards that read "Harvard is Harvard" and placards to 1,000 unsuspecting Harvard fans. The fans were told that if they lifted the placards, they would "Go Harvard." They actually spelled it back." Harvard fans, all sitting on the side of the stands, were the only ones on the job. Most didn't know they'd be duped and madeoghs a nerd today" [www.ew.com](http://www.ew.com)

IT claims to be one of the founders of magnetizing pranks, with first documented underground pranking occurring in 1920s. Since then, cars with telephone booths have appeared on roofs of campus dorms and full-sized tanks have risen in swimming pools.

like the Yale "We Suck" shirt, engineers are often aimed at rival institutions. For instance, one evening might have a B-Husk track pulled into the quad of the McLaughlin University Commons. Members of the Brain Force Commerce, Commerce faculty at the University of Toronto, and our naturally contrarian Toque (five metres longer) four reserves high, would with a staccato voice say, "We B-Husk!"



C STUDENTS HAD HANG A 27-M STEEL TABLE UNDER THE RIDGE, AND THEN EACH A CAR TO IT—LL WITHOUT BEING DETECTED. TOOK TWO DAYS.



**E PRINCESS** Burmese (Imperial  
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Does a "Pre-Zero" To Show

inc., "the contractor's web-

of Lindy Godwin. "We are the ones who make sure Stokle Spirit remains alive and well." The club is run by a committee of "moms and," headed by someone called "De Chit," and supported by luncheons with titles such as *Carrots Kite* luncheon, *Erectors*, and *Nature* & *Screening*.

Although the very idea of going seems to run contrary to obeying the practice is governed by a "Prank Code" found on the JTC website. The document contains guiding principles including, *honesty, practicality, funniness, respect for others, and respect for property*. It also states that a prank leaves the rival school thinking, "those guys really爆笑!" The six classes of engineering schools agreed to the statement: "Schools don't seem to be running on" [This statement is hyperlinked to the Waterloo Engineering Society page.]

magazine website asking for more information on the subject, was reported.

across, not addressed

across surrounding the River Forth

is partly what makes engineering

so pleasing, says Dennis McDermott,

resident external of the University of

Engineering Society. He claims that

now GBC is the best school for people

who may have the undergraduate courses

here," he said. He cited an annual

that has been going on since 1980

to celebrate advertising with works of

the EHC website experts that the group

had to show the audience and awards

company Zoot Media who really

look like "No-one ever takes credit,"

McDermott.

far more, inflated construction projects not enough to claim the campus is overgrown. In fact, MET's parking-code committee wants "Senate first" to be less resort-like and more "cooperative" as UBC's parking rules have set their sights beyond road trips and conventions and ranged more recently, like government

1978, after much planning, a trio of working engineers broke into the British Columbia legislature in Victoria, entered the Assembly chamber, and stole the Speaker's mace and their Ashlee committee's seal—the signature of the USC engineers—left on the Speaker's desk. The three

the scene, but that was just what the dandied ancillary piece was a dud. UBC engineers were in various times also rumored to have had supposed former prime minister Kim Campbell and former Minister of Education Allan Trethowan.

The redoubtable identities of pranksters are closely guarded, as I discovered while pursuing the Golden Gate perpetrators. "The Engineering Undergraduate Society of UBC," goes the group's official statement, "has had, and continues to have, no knowledge regarding the planning of, execution of, or persons involved with any stunts past, present and future."

**KRISTEN BAINWORTH**, associate dean of engineering at UBC, first heard of the Golden Gate prank when he arrived at his office that Monday morning in 2001. His first phone call of the day was from a San Francisco radio station.

Dunwoody was careful not to admit culpability on the air, but that didn't stop witnesses from trying to get information out of him. "I had someone phone me from the California Highway Patrol looking for a list of names of students so they could try to figure out who had done this by comparing the signatures to the list of people who had come into the States," Dunwoody recalled. He refused to hand over the names without a request in writing.

"UBC pranks had never been involved in [signature], as we never set," said Dunwoody. But did he or UBC ever find out who was responsible for the act? "Let's say we didn't ask," he responded. He declined to point me to anyone with direct knowledge of the stunt.

Dunwoody, who was an engineering student at UBC in the early '70s before becoming a professor in 1985, thinks that curiosity is the key to great pranks. His favorite prank occurred in the mid-'80s when a number of modern art sculptures mysteriously appeared on campus. "There was some questioning because no one had planned that in that these were good and they became a part of UBC," Dunwoody said. "Later on that year, the engineers were around with a dud horse and started making these things up, at which point there was great fear that the engineers were, because some of people who didn't appreciate fine art." The engineers allowed the outrage to wash a drama, then introduced photographs showing that all of this supposedly fine modern art was

nothing but junk they had created themselves. "At that point," said Dunwoody, "everybody shut up fast."

Dunwoody argues that the sculpture show's originality was what made it one of the best all-time hoaxes. "A lot of people are the same



**WHILE MOST CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES OFFICIALLY DISCOURAGE PRANKS, MIT HAS PRACTICALLY INCORPORATED THEM INTO THE CURRICULUM**



thing as last year," he said, and noted that the Golden Gate Bridge prank commemorated the 70th anniversary of the VW bug. "When UBC engineers hung a car off Vancouver's Lions' Gate Bridge, 'Without the creativity, it goes down to just ordinary and technical difficulty.'

**WHILE CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES OFFICIALLY DISCOURAGE PRANKS,** the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has graciously incorporated pranking into the curriculum, believing that the technical education of most engineering students contributes to the students' pranks. MIT pranks (which the school calls "hacks") have become an establishment activity.

But at least one UBC engineering alumna

believes that MIT has nothing on UBC's hacker tradition. It was just as much with a graduate who, in the words of one blogger, "is legendary at UBC for taking 10 years to complete a normally four year bachelor's program, and leading the 'Greens' in their division mandatory course of that aqua."

"There is no 'moral,'" said the engineer, who asked to be identified only as Bo. "No one dares to think that the degenerates who do it [signature] pride." He calls MIT's pranks "not clever," carried out on campus and without daring. As for Canadian universities, "So says there haven't been any great pranks recently from other parts of the country. 'The Town [here] didn't make national news,'" he pointed out. But he says that when the UBC engineers stole the Ross Island trophy in 1992, it was one of the top stories on CNN.

For Bo, a great prank must appear difficult or impossible to the general public. Involving a famous landmark gives bonus points for the most important part is the sense of accomplishment. "When you do something like this you are adding to decades of history," he said. "It feels great to belong to that organization that has done such things in the past." The stunts are also big advertisements for the department, according to Bo. "They say, 'Here's a UBC engineer!'"

Recently, UBC engineers have taken a new approach to pranking—shifting focus away from degeneracy to gestures of kindness. Earlier this year, a sculpture made of soap cans and covered with the engineering department's signature red "E" was installed overnight in front of the Vancouver Food Bank. Students also served a huge red engineering jacket for a prominent statue at Stanley Park and staffed it with clothing donations.

Bo claimed to have people directly involved in the Golden Gate prank but would not reveal their names. "Students are done to the name of UBC, not on the name of an individual," he insisted, noting that some of the pranksters choose to stay silent to avoid liability or prosecution. According to another source, a current Engineering student, none of the Golden Gate engineers has re-entered the United States since 2001, for fear of being apprehended.

Car Mills, a former UBC film student, can attest to the UBC pranksters' combination of pride and savvy. They agreed to practice

part in "Engineering Normans," a short documentary on UBC engineering students produced for a school project. She found that while her subjects agreed to speak in detail about many stunts, the pranks of approaching the Golden Gate statue itself, was almost always out of bounds due to the nature of the project.

She insisted using some key information about the prank on tape.

She allowed me to watch the film, which was never intended for public viewing, so long as I didn't sign a non-disclosure agreement to identify those she interviewed.

So how did they manage a Bettle from the Golden Gate Bridge? Some might say the man can be gathered from details of the prank it was manufactured, the hanging of a VW Beetle 20 years earlier from the Lion's Gate Bridge in North Vancouver. According to a former engineering society president from the 1980s interviewed in a *McM's* blog, that second stunt was carefully researched, and included retaining an engineering consulting firm to ensure that the weight of the car would not damage the bridge's support beams.

However, as U.S. authorities involved in the Golden Gate case discovered, the weight dangling from the cable was not in significant as appeared—the vehicles hung from the Golden Gate's Lion's Gate bridge were only shells, the heavy engines, wheels and windows having been removed. "A group of us took down a Volkswagen in a basement," an engineering student from the 1980s says in the film, recalling whether UBC engineers had what was apparently UBC's first successful stunt involving a Beetle, as he and three accomplices placed a car on the spooler university's Lucifer Cline's floor. "We pulled out the halves of the Volkswagen up under sail," he told Mills, "and bolted it together on the top."

The Golden Gate prank may also have been a two-step, two-day ordeal. The original Lions' Gate stunt was, on the first day, according to the former engineering society president, a steel cable was hung in a loop from the support pillars underneath the bridge. The loop was then clipped to the handrail for easy access. Attaching the cable required a delicate touch to avoid triggering an alarm, but once it was in place it was hardly visible. On the second day, the students were given an unlikely gift, a car rear car accident on the bridge itself. The traffic jam gave them just enough time to remove the shell of the VW from their flatbed truck, unclip the cable from the hand-

rail, attach it to the car, and throw it over the side of the bridge—all in just minutes.

Since the Lion's Gate stunt, vintage VW bugs have been suspended hanging from almost every bridge in the Vancouver area, the MacKenzie, and the wooden rollercoaster at

In the film, a current engineering student says that the car had the San Francisco cable stayed in hiding under the bridge for an entire day, waiting for the racing van to arrive under the veil of darkness. When the van drove up, they quickly slipped the nylon cord and let the bag drop.

The UBC engineers who hit the Golden Gate had also apparently originally planned for this to be a one-time, one-city prank, with a second tag to have been hung from the Lion's Gate Bridge. The Vancouver end of the plan was foiled when students ring general sessions across the crossing, and were discovered by the RCMP.

Though I spoke to a number of engineers who claimed to have known of the event, no one ever admitted to being a Golden Gate prankster. And I suspect that, of all these I spoke to, Bo had the most knowledge of the stunt. So, extrapolated, I asked one more time: how the hell did they get the 27-m cable under the bridge in advance, without detection?

**MORE ON THE WEB:** Read Brad Miller's blog at [mactimeandtreasures.com](http://mactimeandtreasures.com)

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SIMON FRASER launched a joint computer science program with a Chinese university, only to find that its own students had trouble keeping up

# STATE OF UNREADINESS

**Many students are finishing high school short on basic writing and math skills. Universities can watch them fail, or figure out ways to help.**

**BY SALLY FARHAN** • In September 2005, 26 students from Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., and 25 students from Zhejiang University in China began the first year of a new joint computer science degree program between the two universities. News releases from Simon Fraser president Michael Stevenson hailed it as "an important step" in the university's international efforts. "This program will create graduates who combine a strong command of their discipline with a deep cross-cultural understanding and well-developed command of a foreign language." It would be a unique opportunity for exceptional Simon Fraser students.

But once the program started, it quickly became apparent that the Canadians in it were struggling. The First World students were simply not as educationally advanced as their developing world colleagues. The

Chinese students were much more comfortable in English than the Simon Fraser students were in Chinese—perhaps not a surprise given that English is the global language. But the real shocker was in math and science. The Canadians were way behind. "They arrive there, are joined with Chinese students, and their experience has been, I think for 90 per cent, their math and science background is significantly behind their Chinese peers," according to Stevenson. "It's very challenging to them, let's put it that way."

The original program required students to take an intense first year of language instruction—Mandarin for SFU students, English for Zhejiang students—in their home university in second and third year, both cohorts would study a variety of courses including math, science, and second language at the

PHOTO COURTESY OF SIMON FRASER

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SCOTT HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS think that their institutions are a big part of the problem. Last June, five educators from Owen Sound, Ont., did a very unusual thing: they sent a letter to the editor of the local newspaper criticizing their employer—the Waterloo District School Board—for stiffing teachers' concerns about students advancing and graduating without basic skills. "We feel students are ill-prepared to meet the expectations at the next level and that no meaningful input is garnered or accepted from students, parents, trustees or teachers, beyond that which already exists in the Board's position," the teachers wrote. "We hope by raising awareness we can all participate in making our educational system better both in our district and at the provincial level."

In an interview with Maclean's, Noreen Phillips, one of the five teachers who signed the letter, blames an educational system that is "more focused on meeting graduation rates and raising the marks on provincial test scores" than with real achievement and learning. Phillips, a teacher for more than 20 years, describes a high-school system where teachers are not permitted to deduct marks for late work or missed classes; are required to give students multiple opportunities to make up for incomplete work; cannot impose consequences for high numbers of absences; and are under pressure from parents and administrators to raise failing marks. Phillips says that her colleagues are reporting that more and more trustees are "disengaged and unwilling to work towards their education."

Yet nearly 50 per cent of those who graduate from Ontario high schools head off to university, with comparable numbers in the rest of the country. As a result, universities from coast to coast are having to ramp up their recruitment support services and expand their remedial programs in an effort to help students before they fall so far behind that they drop out or fail out.

As SPU's Chikoski experiences show, it isn't just weak students who can be sometimes overwhelmed by the challenges of university. Even scholarship students can find that high-school success has given them an exaggerated sense of their own abilities. When asked whether he thinks his Scarborough high school did a good job preparing students for university, Jason Lu, a second-year biomedical student at York University, had this to say: "I'm surprised and I think [high school] doesn't prepare you well at all. You hear kids who have 10 percent in high school and this drops a lot in university." Lu, winner of a \$60,000 TD Canada Trust scholarship, says high school is more about "regurgitating" and "memorizing." They don't trust you to

think of how to do the question, you don't learn the concept. In university it's about the concept." During his first semester, Lu says "he had to do a lot of figuring out," especially after he got 30 per cent on his first test, something he hasn't repeated.

For many students, it's a matter of simply bearing down and trying harder. With serious assistance soon after they arrive on campus, they won't make it. Canadian universities are finding that they have to change but are finding it's not easy. "We have to provide academic and extensive academic support services—some mandatory, most not—that's not training-oriented, just supporting, and workshops."

For example, many universities are requiring students to take mandatory proficiency tests. At the University of Waterloo, almost all students must write a five-paragraph essay, which is graded on grammar, punctuation,

and spelling.

MANY PROGRAMS are taking first-year students out to find out what they didn't learn in high school.



## 'YOU CANNOT GET BY WITHOUT A FLUENCY IN MATHEMATICS. FAR TOO FEW STUDENTS HAVE IT AND THIS MEANS A LOT OF THEM HAVE A REAL CHALLENGE.'

and structure. Students who fail the exam—and about one-quarter did last year—are required to get extra help. Other Waterloo programs include the entering in residence program, where ratios in areas such as accounting and engineering set up shop in various residences at least once per week. In 2005, the university implemented "Guaranteed Transfer" (GTR) "memorizing." They don't trust you to

briefly cover problem-practice areas, such as "Converge, baby, light my fire." "Is that your mother daugher?" "Colon therapy," and "They're a problem."

At Ryerson University, in an effort to raise its graduation rate, the engineering department has implemented a mandatory first-year remedial math and science proficiency test. Those who perform poorly in the writing test are encouraged to take a remedial course and try again. Anyone who does not pass the test by year 2 will not be permitted to go on. In addition, engineering students are required to take a math proficiency test as part of their first-year calculus course. Those who do not pass the test can take it again in the winter semester—after completing a remedial course in math.

In the last year, the University of Ottawa found that an unacceptably high number of

first-year students taking calculus were dropping out, failing or had marks low enough to be deemed "at-risk." The Faculty of Science responded by opening a math-drop-in centre and by hiring a retired high-school teacher to help connect and tutor students. At first, things improved somewhat, but in 2005—the double cohort year—failure rates started to climb back up again. Other basic courses at Ottawa, such as first-year philosophy, are mandatory for certain math and science students, experiencing similar difficulties.

In response, the university expanded the number of drop-in centres to 16 and hired hundreds of remedial instructors. It also held its first institution-wide reviewboards of first-year student test scores, early in the first term. By mid-October of first year, if a student was deemed to be in trouble, a faculty advisor had called him or her to talk about getting help. Ottawa officials say they've begun to



WHAT'S THIS? One university hired statisticians to discuss test scores, to find out what students

are failing in some courses, including first-year calculus, where the rate of students at risk has dropped to 15 per cent, from 18 per cent five years ago.

Like the majority of educators interviewed for this article, Stevenson of SPU stresses that high school applicants are generally more prepared than not for university, but says that there are important exceptions in two areas, and they're big ones: what he describes as "quantitative analysis requirements" and "written skills requirements."

"The level of expectation for fluency and written skills and communication skills in the university is very high," says Stevenson, who notes that it's not just a problem of immigrants struggling in a second language. "So many kids find these huge hurdles when they get to university. Frankly, the language skills are not up to it."

The other area of concern for Stevenson is math. "The truth of the matter is not only in the sciences and the applied sciences, but in the social sciences today you cannot get by without a high school [Grade 12 level] fluency in mathematics," says Stevenson. "For too long students graduating have it and this means a lot of them have a real challenge—they have to pick up some kind of additional qualification when they enter the university. They can't get into the sciences without the prerequisites, but they often find themselves in social sciences where they don't have the math to do it."

Last year, Simon Fraser introduced a comprehensive curricular reform, whose goal was to ensure that every undergraduate student achieves a certain level of proficiency in math, writing and communication skills. Stevenson says that an exercise involving a group of students in majors who were caught cheating

says Stevenson. "When they were suddenly presented with something that required them to do easy items, they couldn't do it, so they found a way to do it that was less than fair. This incident suggested to us that we might have a large number of students whose writing skills were really not up to it, and as such didn't have the curricula designed and the pedagogy shaped to address that."

Under the new regime, all SPU undergraduates are required to take at least one intensive writing course and two quantitative/analytical reasoning courses. All Grade 12 applicants will also have to obtain a minimum 75 per cent in Grade 12 English and at least a 70 per cent in Grade 12 math before they can register in the new curriculum's mandatory academic courses. Students who are below the minimum in Grade 12 English or math will have to take additional literacy and math upgrading courses within the first three terms. Only then will they be able to enrol in the mandatory intensive courses.

"We spent a lot on recruiting to get [our] class here, and they spend a lot on fees," says Stevenson. "Government and student spend money on per cent of the coursework, but they couldn't cope with the intense work,"

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# MY VIRTUAL PROFESSOR

**He teaches 3,200 students Intro to Psych at McMaster, using some new technology and avoiding the lecture hall. Is this the future?**



**BEGIN THE EXPERIMENT:** Joe Kwon's online approach is a lot easier than a traditional lecture

**BY JODY COLEMAN** • Imagine walking up for your first day of school, nervous about your first lecture—but instead of a long commute or even a walk across campus, you start by rolling out of bed and flipping open your laptop.

That's how it is for some at McMaster University, where all three-year psychology students take their course online, on an interactive, Web 2.0 website. The website offers the 3,200 students in the course [yes, you read that right: 3,200] access to their lectures, forums to discuss material, the professor's blog, and instant messaging access to one of the course's 70 teaching assistants [yes, 70].

The public face of this new learning experience is Joe Kwon, a professor teaching *Intro to Psych*, whose youth means he is often mistaken for one of his 18s. "The goal of the course is to deliver the course in a method that embodies learning," says Kwon, whose

role as a teacher. Until this year, they would do it in a classroom and watch professor Dick Day on video. "We went through every video format there was, from old projection film to DVD last year," Day recalls. McMaster has grown considerably since 1969, and one of the challenges of that growth is space. The original video lectures were shown to groups of about 50 students at a time, with current enrollment that would need 64 separate screenings and classrooms, requiring a massive amount of lecture space. McWherter found it could solve that problem by going to an online format.

But Kwon's new course is more than just an academic YouTube posting. Instead, the Web lecture is enriched with features offering instant click-through to multiple layers of Psych 101 resources. In the top left of the screen, the student sees Kwon as he delivers the lecture. Below Kwon is a sidebar where students can view the day's outline, thumbnails of the lecture slides, notes from the professor, and a search feature. In the centre of the screen, students see the lecture slides, graphics and videos, similar to the screen in a typical lecture hall.

The great advantage of the online format is that everything the professor says can be searched, rewatched and parsed. Students can click to go back to a topic, they can return to any slide to view it again, and they can use a keyword-based search feature. Students can focus on the lecture without worrying about missing something important while frantically taking notes.

Kwon says that, as a result of the set up, he offers more office hours than any professor on campus, scheduling 16 hours a week and meeting with students by appointment as well. Every few weeks he also delivers a special in-person Friday evening live lecture which brings out 400 students and includes comment between tutorial sections. One of the prizes is leftover popcorn, something of value to the mac and cheese crowd. Students can also email Kwon directly from their lecture screen if they have questions.

But the new format does take some getting used to. "It's hard to stay on track," says Natasha Elefman, an 18-year-old first-year from Stoney Creek, Ont. All things considered, she says she'd prefer the rigidity of a scheduled lecture. "You really have to discipline yourself."

As for Kwon, he and his team already have plans to take the program to the next level: giving students the chance to learn more and dive into source materials by linking academic journals directly into the lectures. ■

**ON THE WEB:** Jody Coleman covers the country's campuses on his blog at [www.macleans.ca/education](http://www.macleans.ca/education)



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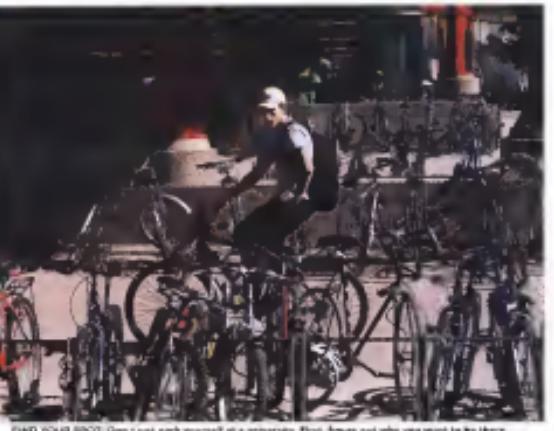
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FIND YOUR SHOT: Don't just park yourself at a university. First, figure out why you want to be there.

## THIS PLACE IS NOT FOR YOU—YET

**Not everyone should go to university, and not everyone should go right now. Jeff Rybak says taking time off could be your wisest move.**

SO YOU WANT to buy a laptop, only because everyone else suddenly got one, right? You'd buy it even if you didn't need it.

You wouldn't buy a bike without thinking about what you intend to use it for—cycling, off-road, urban commuting? You know that advertising firms for the latest SUVs are trying to sell you a lifestyle (the green outdoors, wide miles, cool friends) and distract you from thinking about the sexual product. But research is to recognize their intent when it comes to other products, we often fail to see the same things when it comes to education.

If you've thought carefully about what you really want, and why you want it, and what you intend to do with it, then logical thinking is pushing toward a decision you have really made, and based mainly on lifestyle and some vague conception of success, that's great. In that case, keep it up. But if you're like almost everyone else, caught up in the type to at least some degree, you

haven't had the other side of the story. Education is an investment. But contrary to popular opinion, it isn't necessarily the money in the bank. It's about depreciating the stock market. There are investments that are less, and every year young students graduate having a combination of thousands of dollars, and years of their lives, in education that doesn't pay off. There's enough evidence that an average, university education does pay off, but it's only because it's a pretty decent bet for most people. And if you think that has more people about the investment you're making and your plan for the future, well, being done deal to focus the thoughtful and the informed. If you aren't careful, you might end up on the losing side of a voyage.

I don't want to reduce the value of education to only dollars and cents. There's enough of that as it is. The media also like people look at that as the bottom line, and that's fine if it's fine to think in those terms, however, it's not, so the same equation holds true. Ed

uation fails to pay off when you invest all that time and money and simply don't get what you can for, whatever it may be. If you come to expand your mind, but you spent most of your time at the bar, that's failure too. Even if you do gain something, but much less than you might have gained if you avoided carelessly and with more foresight, that's also a kind of failure.

When you're thinking to buy a computer, or a laptop, or a new SUV, it's easy to feel like the money is leaving a hole in your pocket. Salespeople are trained to explain that, and they want to close the deal as soon as they can. But as consumers, we all know it's often better to wait. We can go home and think it over. We can do a little more research, and focus on our specific needs. The money will be there next week, or next month. And the same is true of education. Whether the money is your own, or your parent's or the government's, it will be there next year. You can afford to wait and get it right.

I know it can seem like time is against you, but time is usually the cheapest thing you could possibly ask for. You can work out some unpaid service jobs, with low pay and minimal responsibilities, and if you aren't too fuzzy about the way you live, you can support yourself for any amount of time that way. Take a year to think about things. Take two. You don't lose any options when you choose not to jump right into postsecondary education. You only start to lose options when you do jump in, if you aren't ready yet, and as a result make a hash of things. And that point all kinds of doors shut.

I would never suggest that education is unimportant. The very fact that it is important is the best and easiest compelling reason to get a degree. You'll have a lot of people pushing you toward university whether you're ready for it or not. Don't be afraid to stand your ground and say "no," or at least "not yet." That refusal to make a decision, right away, may turn out to be the best decision you've ever made. ■

**MORE ON THE WEB:** Read Jeff Rybak's blog at [www.thesmartcampus.com](http://www.thesmartcampus.com). Rybak is the author of *What's Wrong With University: And How To Make It Work For You Anyway*.



HEAVEN'S GATE: A Ph.D. from a U.S. university like Berkeley (left) carries a special cache in Canada.

ten entries. A watershed 1976 report on Canadian Studies entitled "To Know Ourselves" brought the nationalist debate out of the ivory tower and into the public consciousness. The report, written by the founding president of Trent University, T.H.B. Spryman, concluded that questions of Canadian history, politics and society were longstanding, and that many departments were reluctant to host Canadians. By 1977, the federal government had eliminated the ten holiday and mounted parliamentary hearings, some of which persist today.

Moreover, Canadian doctoral programs began to mature and the explosion of Canadian doctoral candidates became an explosion of Canadian doctoral candidates. Only 306 Ph.D.s were awarded in 1960, but by 1970 that number had ballooned to 1,016. Since 1970, Canadian universities have minted at least 10,000 doctorates every year. And while a good number of Canadians are doing graduate work overseas, they are in the academy. Canadian citizens claim five times as many doctoral degrees in Canada as in the U.S.

Another, a Canadian who earned his Ph.D. at Duke University in 1985, says, "more recently, people coming out of Canadian doctoral programs are as competitive as graduates from any programs. If there was a historical relationship [favoring American Ph.D.s], I don't know of a person today."

But a survey of faculty biographies suggests that it just might. All major self-identified American-trained academics account for a significant proportion of the faculty.

For example, in Archer's department at the University of Calgary, of the 21 regular, full-time faculty members, 21 have Canadian doctorates while eight have American ones. The departmental ratio in political science at Queen's is five to five in favor of Canadian Ph.D.s, while Carleton's physics department has 10 Canadian and two American Ph.D.s earned there from just its schools.

Back in the '80s and '90s, deans and department heads looked overseas to recruit, offering generous salaries and a two-year faculty tax holiday for American and British academics willing to come to Canada. In his 1994 book, *Neck of the Woods*, education Jack Greenman estimated that Canadian careers (anywhere outside of the country) were then comprising 75 per cent of faculty in the 1990s to less than 50 per cent by the end of the 1990s.

The apparent preference for foreign faculty began in the 1960s. Between 1964 and 1968, undergraduate enrollment in Canadian universities increased 400 per cent. Canadian

doctoral programs were underdeveloped, but someone had to teach all these new students. "We just weren't producing the number of Ph.D.s we need to fill our own needs," says Ruth Archer, former associate dean of arts, and professor of political science at the University of Calgary.

It was partly just a matter of sheer numbers, and partly just by policy. "There were over 200 doctorate-granting universities in the United States, turning out over 40,000 Ph.D.s a year," Canada confers less than one-tenth that number of doctorates. In 1961, only 45 Canadian schools awarded Ph.D.s, and more than half the Ph.D.s awarded came from just its schools.

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The nationalist backlash was not long in coming. As early as 1986, there was a massive campaign for protectionist laws of Canadian

American Ph.D.s could be becoming even more common in academics. Of the U of T's 21 assistant professors of English—those youngest and most recently hired—16 have American doctorates. In McGill's political science department, six of eight assistant professors are U.S. trained, as are physics at UBC, at 11 of 12.

Les Poirier, graduate chair of English at McGill, says that U of T, UBC, and McGill "are themselves, in global, not just national, competition, and they are constantly trying to attract faculty that will contribute to maintaining the best possible educational experience and environment for their students." Others, like Bruce Baum of the UBC political science department, are more blunt: "If you

try of a university matters less than the quality of the students. That's why a survey of 519 undergraduate students from the 1970s indicated that those who were accepted to a highly selective university but attended a less selective school instead did just as well in terms of future earnings as students who actually went to the highly selective university. But in this case when the subject is a graduate school, 'A motivated undergraduate can get a good education at a university that is not even private,' says Scott Jaschinski, editor of the American online magazine *Inside Higher Education*. "It is not possible to get a great Ph.D. every where." Baum agrees, saying students who only get accepted into lesser schools are either not cut out to be academics, or won't receive adequate training. "If you can't get into one of the top 20 to 30 best graduate programs in North America, maybe you should go to graduate school," he says.

The sheer numerical imbalance between Ph.D. graduates in the U.S. and Canada is also likely to play a greater role in the future. A recent report by the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada (AUC), the universities' lobby group, estimated that by 2011, as many as 40,000 new faculty will be

needed due to growing demand for higher education and the retirement of the baby boomers. If the AUC's right, there will be the 1960s all over again, except every Canadian Ph.D. holder enters academics. Canadian doctoral program graduates will be too few to meet the demand.

Others are skeptical. "I'd say that universities are learning that the market will open up for well over a decade now," says Poirier. And Archer notes that new students still face fierce competition for jobs. "Because the job market was so tight in the late 1980s to the late 1990s, people really had to have exceptional C.V.s to get out and be successful, and that is reflected in a pattern where our Ph.D. students were really brought to be competitive with the best students globally."

As for Clark Head, he did think "long and hard about" returning, but in the end he couldn't resist a chance to study at Berkeley. "Berkeley's century-long faculty and resources are unparalleled both in Canada and the States." Will he ever return to Canada? "I really like to come back," he says. If he does, he'll be more certain that, if you want to become a Canadian academic, the next path may be through the United States. ■

# AMERICAN BEAUTY

**Want to become a professor? You'll need a Ph.D.—and the résumés of Canadian faculty suggest you might want to do it in the U.S.**

BY CARSON JEROME • Among graduate students, Clark Head could consider himself the best. After receiving the William Martin Thesis Award for top M.A. thesis in English at the University of Manitoba, Head began his Ph.D. studies this fall—not in Canada, but at the University of California Berkeley.

"Some people think you can only do good work south of the border," says Head. The specialist in the representation of machine in 19th-century literature disagrees with that assumption, but he has nevertheless added his name to the list of thousands of Canadian non-teaching doctoral degree from an overseas university. These students are saying with their feet what many in the academic world suspect, but won't say on the record: if you want to become a professor, an American Ph.D. may give you an edge.

Is there any truth to that belief? We decided to try to answer the question by looking at a random selection of university departments, to discover where they hired—and where those professors came from. So would you be better off with a U.S. graduate degree? The answer: maybe.

The apparent preference for foreign faculty began in the 1960s. Between 1964 and 1968, undergraduate enrollment in Canadian universities increased 400 per cent. Canadian

look at the 189 top programs in political science, most of those programs are in the United States.

So what makes a good graduate school? A landmark 1994 survey of department heads, published in the *Canadian Journal of Higher Education*, identified several factors that lead a student to timely completion of a degree and future job market success. Among the most persistent are factors relating to effectiveness of faculty supervision of Ph.D. candidates.

"The better schools are schools in which you see postgraduates, particularly at the doctoral level, co-authoring conference papers and journal articles with their supervisors," says Archer.

Good doctoral programs train students to become "research assistants," says James Blatt, associate head of civil engineering at the University of Manitoba, and it is their body of work that plays a central role in their success in the job market. Character counts, too, he believes, especially when considering compensation packages for a tenure-track position: "I don't care what university they're from there," says Blatt. "That's a treasury man. I want to see the person."

What evidence we have suggests that, at least when it comes to undergraduate degrees, the job market cares little about your university, and a lot about your ability: when you were recruited may not matter as much as 1994 study by American economists Alan Krugger and Stacy Dale found that the qual-

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# PLAYING IN THE BIGS

**Canadian universities are being offered entry into the NCAA, the elite league of U.S. college sports. Should they jump at the opportunity?**

BY CAMERON AINSWORTH-VINCE

Every year hundreds of athletes across this country sign offers from Canadian universities and colleges to pursue a dream, a U.S. sports scholarship. Those who have flown south and flourished include golfer Mike Weir, soccer sensation Christine Sinclair, and two-time National Basketball Association MVP Steve Nash. They all sharpened their skills in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), the American college sports system, whose programs are spoiled with an abundance of resources. And some Canadian student-athletes may be able to play in the NCAA without ever leaving home.

Last January, NCAA officials approved a 10-year pilot project, aimed at adding international schools to the league's ranks. The move comes less than two years after UBC's athletic director Bob Philip began lobbying the NCAA, arguing that Canadian schools should be allowed to join. "We are so crazy and so far going to the States every year that we feel Canadian schools should be doing more to try and offer opportunities for Canadian students to play in Canada," says Philip. Other schools, including the University of Alberta and Simon Fraser University, have also expressed interest in having some of their teams compete in the NCAA.

Sports officials will, however, have to wait a while to watch Canadian teams in the granddaddy of U.S. college sports, the New Year's Day football bowl games. These future powerhouses such as the University of Texas and Ohio State University, whose annual sports budget exceed US\$160 million,



PUT ME IN, COACH! UBC wants to join the NCAA; Carlton has shown it can compete

item to stay-and-play—in Canada are also becoming more plentiful. According to Canadian Interuniversity Sport (CIS), the governing body of university sport in Canada, during the course of the 2005-06 academic year CIS schools doled out more than \$6 million in athletic award money. Additionally, more than \$6.3 million was generated in other owned categories. That's an increase of nearly 10 million since 2003-04, and that number is expected to grow relatively in the upcoming years. "About one out of every two student athletes in Canada is receiving financial support," says CIS chief executive officer Greg McGregor. Although Canadian university rules prohibit institutions from paying for room, board and books, as permitted in the NCAA, schools in all provinces, except for Quebec, can offer tuition and compulsory fees for students who maintain an academic average of 85 per cent or above. "Even without books and room and board being paid for, you are still getting great value in Canada," says McGregor.

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and even in the big name, big money college sports, Canadian squads won't necessarily be taken behind the woodshed and punished. In September 2006, the Carlton University bantam football team played a series of exhibition games against Division I squads La Salle University and the University of Louisville. They beat La Salle and lost by only one point to Louisville, which was ranked sixth in its bracket. Last year's 90 Canadas baseball team won the 2005 CIAU/Mitchell Bladwin tournament. Two years ago, UBC won its second National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NCAA) regional baseball championship (the NCAA is an association of smaller U.S. college-level junior NCAA). And so UBC baseball players have been drafted by Minor League Baseball teams, including Colorado Rockies and Jeff Franco, who was drafted in the first round five years ago.

The funds available to attract student athletes

Bob McGregor wants to keep the NCAA out of Canada. "Having a Canadian institution being a member of the NCAA sends the completely wrong message that it began in better and that Americans are better than Canadians." She also points out that from a moderate perspective, the NCAA expense isn't all it's cracked up to be. "Seven out of 30 Canadian who go coach to play basketball return after one year," she says. "That's a very clear indication that most of them experience exceed reality." Dan White, the University of Regina's athletic director, agrees with McGregor and adds that Canadian have a skewed view of the senior NCAA organization. "We all look at the NCAA and we think that's Michigan versus Notre Dame in stadiums with 100,000," says White. "But we only see a very narrow band of the entire system ... and the perception

CHAD STATE: It has a sports budget of over \$100 million



THE NCAA SAYS U.S. COLLEGE SPORTS BRING IN MORE THAN US\$4 BILLION A YEAR IN REVENUE—YET ONLY A HANDFUL OF UNIVERSITIES TURN A PROFIT

tion is that everything is very sort of the border. That's not necessarily true."

Another issue is also about the U.S.: the notion that college sports, especially successful football and basketball programs, can bring windfalls of cash to their respective institutions. The truth is quite the contrary. The NCAA estimates that college sports generate more than \$4 billion a year in ticket sales, broadcast and sponsorships, but only a handful of schools turn a profit. At the annual NCAA convention in Ontario last January, association president Mike Ward said that he believes less than 10 out of more

than 1,000 college athletic programs across the U.S. make money or break even. Sports are a big money maker, but an even bigger earner.

The fact is, finding some U.S. colleges to reconsider their college sports programs. For Birmingham Southern College, a small liberal arts school in Alabama, it's maturing away from the business of sport altogether. Birmingham used to hand out \$15 full athletic scholarships per year, around US\$60,000 a year. But last year, the board of trustees voted to change the way it spends its money, and eliminate all of its athletic scholarships if it pulled itself from the prestigious NCAA Division I level to Division II, where students don't receive a dime to play.

Philip is confident, however, that UBC's sports budget wouldn't increase significantly if the school joins the NCAA. He says that the move might even save money. "Our basketball team goes to Florida and LA to play and it doesn't cost us as much to go there as it does to go to Wisconsin or Oregon, because they're higher density routes."

However, the NCAA Admissions Committee, a few Canadian universities, there is still no guarantee that schools will flock to NCAA's new north east members. "The mentality is that almost every university wants to go to the U.S.," says Alan Smith, president of University Projects, a sports recruitment agency for student athletes. His company has placed 1,000 Canadian students at U.S. universities since 1990, with total scholarships valued at more than \$100 million. Smith maintains that 95 per cent of Canadian who request his company's services go to the U.S. because the level of amateur, training camp experience outweigh what can be found at home. He also points out that not many student athletes know about the scholarship opportunities available in Canada, and in any case that offers from American schools simply blow away anything available at home. "None of my athletes have received any encouraging amount of assistance here in Ontario because the money it just isn't the same as in the States," says Smith. But he admits that if the NCAA ever came to Canada it would probably open the door for more athletes to play, though it's difficult to predict how many would.

As to how many universities are looking south, well, that's the new year—when Canadian schools are expected to be able to submit formal applications to the NCAA. He believes less than 10 out of more

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# ARE YOU BEING SERVED?

Nobody goes to a hospital for the food. Or to a university. Some campus cafeterias are trying to change that. Our reviewers rate their efforts.



## CAPILANO COLLEGE

NORTH SHORE CAMPUS

You might think the dining area at Capilano College's main campus, nestled in the forested hills of North Vancouver, would offer a sliver of first-class views. But while towering windows let in plenty of light, the scenery outside is pure parking lot. The building, heavy on exposed concrete, has all the charm of a hospital cafeteria, with food to match. There's no matching what you're here for: to stuff your face and get out as quickly as possible.

At peak dining hours, you'll need sturdy arms to fight your way through the crowded serving area. That is, except for the bus boy, who was unusually well-dressed. We loaded up, but were soon disappointed: The lettuce was wilted, while the pickled beet root was barely pickled. Drenched in vinaigrette, it was passable.

Not so the vegetarian platter. Frankly, any time toppings include mushrooms, artichoke hearts and brussels sprouts leaves you to wonder if the puppos would be fetal.



ing for trouble, but this one was particularly unpleasant and was quickly discarded.

The Cap College chefs managed to get a long order of spaghetti, because there were long orders of it in the next longest. It was hard to tell where the pasta ended and the cheese began, but the portion was large and accompanied by garlic bread.

Another featured entree was parmesan and sausages. At least that's how it was billed. The kielbasa turned out to be a grilled hot dog, while the parmesan had developed a hard outer shell in the deep fryer. In a food fight, these puppos would be fetal.

Equally cruddy was the football-sized Italian pasta. Lots of bread, lots of meat, lots of vegetables and tomato sauce. Poured for dollar, a good deal!

The ate dry, which incidentally drew the longest line of hungry students, was by far the best meal on offer, with a satisfaction of a pick veggies, meat, sausages and noodles or rice. We sampled the Thaichile with chicken, which was quite spicy. The noodles were rubbery, but the flavor overcame the texture.

Conclusion: steering students on a budget can result in a meal they just might actually look for the longest line. —JASON KELLY

## MCGILL

NEW RESIDENCE HALL

The cafeteria serving McGill's New Res, a former upscale hotel, has to compete with the beauty of said one-grab spots surrounding the downtown complex. It does an admirable well, largely avoiding the cafeteria cliché of warmed over grain and mounds of delectable organ and vintage. Visitors first encounter well-stocked salad bar complete with dumplings, creamy noodles, dried red peppers, four different salad dressings and a nice lady who will prepare it all for you with pieces of shaved chicken breast for just under \$6.

The cafeteria offers three sorts of sandwiches, all of which are prepared daily—though students can choose their own toppings. "Humans have been eating bread for 6,000 years" reads a sign on the counter, the sandwichers themselves aren't quite that old. The vegetable selection, stuffed with cheese, cucumbers, tomatoes and veggie pâté, come together nicely over grilled carrots or two thick slabs of 12-grain baguettes in the panini machine.

The present New Res is of the thicker crust variety, slathered with mozzarella and baked on a brick oven. It isn't quite miles out quality, but close. A few more topping choices would be good. The adjacent pub/beer room, while, prepares each order from scratch. The result is a choice of two pairs of shorts in a tomato, meat or cream sauce. The accompanying salad is reasonably tasty. The roast beef au jus and an onion soup had long, good luck getting anything but well done and the meat, beans and sides a bit soggy. Accented with a tangy red pepper sauce, the potato dumplings were as firm and chewy as they should be.

The grill offers cheeseburgers, sandwich wiches and fries, along with other sandwich options, customarily prepared on order. But the chips probably shouldn't be piling up if ever cooked more on the side of the grill.



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apart from being weighed, whoever forks over the five dollars for a cheeseburger might not be pleased to get a warmed over patty that might have first been cooked in an oven.

check cookie laws like 1986 all over again.  
Also, you can add a KFC discount to your Taco Bell combo for cheap. —Amy Rosen

Diners are numerous and some are healthy, but you'll pay for freshness—a small bowl of fresh ravioli upward of \$5 after tax. You wouldn't come off the street to eat at *Nonna*—you can't, anyway, limited as it is to residents—but being able to dine in your slippers, and dine relatively well, is a remarkable advantage when it's 20° outside.

BYERSON

第13章 云存储与大数据

三

YORK

THE STUDENT CENTRE  
FERRI COLLEGE

Located in the water reaches of the river—seriously, Pioneer Village is next door—the York campus feels sprawling, unwieldy and isolated. So with award dining options from which to choose, we go with the first one we can find (and the one that looks the best on)—the food court within the Student-Centre.

Students tell us York Lanes is another good choice, which at first confuses us because we think they're visiting us bowling (it is, in fact, the York Lanes Road Centre Food Court, a United Nations of North American fast food outlets including Falafel the Village, Indian Pleasures, Papaya's Gourmet, Thai Villa, Mangu Mangu, and Kebab Hill).

Inside the sunlit atrium of the Student Centre Food Court, there are two levels for dining, yet more people seem to be clicking away on laptops than are eating, which is perhaps appropriate when faced with options like KFC (even though the chicken is thoroughly fake) and Taco Bell.

Though we try to keep things on the healthier side, this is basically a fast food review of the Italian pasta to from *Il Fornello* is like a tabular, the cheese sauce ricotta, the cheese soups, the breads soft and malleable. The pasta itself is lovely - best to go plain next time. The vegetarian special from *Papa Gino* (13.95) is actually quite good and a thick "Amaro Insalata" sauce, which is rather tangy if you like those sorts (which I do), but bear in mind if you don't it's not made with you and can be a fleshy meaty sort that's more like tooffy fuel. A guilty pleasure spring roll is heaven on the palate than pleasure. But Jimmy the Greek is *Jimmy's* "The Men", just 15.45 the small wallet is more bang than meat, and meat soups of chicken, lamb, tomato, a touch of leeks and good creamy vinaigrette, and *Lambos* (16.95) meat soups like a *gremista*

With sprouts and feta.

Mingus's Deli rolls out generic wraps like our veggie on whole wheat with hummus, cheddar, and your standard sub and wrap toppings (\$5.19—not cheap). Pre-fab soups at World's Fair look terrible. Our slice from Pizza Pizza turns two hours old. There's a big lineup at the coffee spot.

The Grie Worf is a real bozo, with all our old beef patties grilled to order. I'm not sure how they handle this à-la-minute flame-broiling during peak hours, because I won't a good whopper until my cheeseburger (\$4.59—not cheap) is ready. But it's worth it all the same (a good burger always does). Next time, I'll ask for their beef juice, fresh toppings and an appealing fat wrapper. The fries (\$1.79) are that same hammy texture, the type with the studio sales person, "What's this?"

There's a cereal bar area at the court's core, and fresh fruit, too. Another wall holds a dozen varieties of herbal teas, and just about every vendor offers healthier choices at a fair price—should the students decide to choose them.

(Review, July 90) *Journal of the Am. Acad. of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 29: 1031-1036.

MONTREAL

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Located in Pavillon Jean-Belleme, a monolithic slab of a building at the base of Mount Royal near Côte-des-Neiges, *Cher Valère* looks a little like a feeding hall for the Borg, cold, unadorned and utilitarian. Though it was renovated five years ago, *Cher Valère* remains a product of another time, when



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cafeterias were replete with stainless steel fridges, round counters and plastic trays that would come in handy in a pizzeria bowl. The staples at漫aderman—grainy salad bar and nacho options—are welcome, if honest. The dish has two dairy options that are hot and raw: the nacho chicken was surprisingly tangy and flavoursome given the pile it comes from, while the beef burrito grain had an Alpo-grade texture and taste. Whoever made the pizza emerged the dubious star of making the cheese stretchier than the rest, which was spongey and damp. Rascals have likely passed up better pie in dampers out back.

Thankfully there's always pie. The dish is advertised load and puffed, dredged arteries and molten gel is glorified, and it lives up to its billing. The sauce is thinner without the chunks that drown lesser pastries, and the chef is well-pleased on grease, not the ground sugar familiar to most Upper Canadians. Plus, Valeo serves heat, which it stored out in the previous iteration of Jell's. Not coincidentally, the desserts look like they haven't changed since Daphne, and are about as appetizing. The good news: everything, even the many nary, is made from, and only equitable coffee is served.

Valeo is a university run and run profit, which makes it easy on the wallet. The dairy special, complete with potatoes and steamed vegetables, goes for just over \$4. A hearty helping from the salad bar, which is priced by weight, is about the same. The staff encourage recycling, and will charge you an extra 15 cents to use a paper plate, or five cents for a plastic fork. Considering it has 5000 visitors a day, that's a lot less landfill. —H.P.



## UBC

### PLACE VANNER DINING HALL ★★★★

"It has been a while since you've tried residence dining?" asks the website for the University of British Columbia. Don't be scared off by bad reviews; it implies, "residence dining has come a long way." It's never good to make a promise you can't keep, but assumingly, the dining hall at the Place Vanier residence delivers.

Right from the moment you walk into the spacious food service area, the residence reminds visitors "you feel more like a restaurateur at a sit-down [complete with a cover, see the place] than a greasy stop house exploring capture first-years. There's plenty on offer, from Asian fusion to a grill and sandwich bar, and the prices are reasonable.

To see whether the food lived up to the decor, we settled with an order of nachos in tomato sauce and cheese with a side of steamed vegetables, a dish that could easily have gone oh so wrong. The cheese was stringy and hot, the nachos and meat packed with flavour. Likewise, an order of chicken balls with spicy Thai sauce kept you wanting more.

Another must-try was the pizza. We tried a vegetarian lasagna served on a sheaf, whole wheat crust—great for filling the gut when the meal plan money is running low. Possibly the most memorable dish was also the simplest to make. A good old ham and cheese grilled sandwich that was done to perfection, with slabs of real cheese. These are breakfast joints in Vancouver that could take a cue from this place.

There were disappointments, though. The pasta bar offered a spaghetti dish with crushed vegetables and chicken that looked as good



as anything more would make. While there was plenty of cheese served up, though, the pasta itself was too oily. An apple crumble dessert also failed to live up to its appearance, and was very soggy.

But these were exceptions. Vanier's lived up to its billing. This isn't your father's university dining hall—H.R.

## U OF T

### BARRY'S STUDENT EXCHANGE ★★★★

We ask three different students where to eat and receive the different answers with 20 sets of directions. But we immediately meet the woman who paints us toward their house and says "Lots of fresh vegetables, healthy dishes and excellent vegetarian options."

The menu at Barry's is heartwarming: it's just great setting a simple cafeteria serving food in taste with how aesthetically beautiful it is. Fresh food is colourful, and the cafeteria looks like a rainbow of sandwiches, salads, pasta and sandwiches. The "Chicken of the World" section runs from sea food to Cuban (they hold options daily)—the chicken is nicely spiced and juicy, the side

of potatoe generous and warming. The slightly soggy side salad is crisp, though the gloopy Thai dressing accompanying it is an unfortunate missup. A spinach beet and pear sandwich with whole wheat comes pre-spared or made to order. Either way, the ingredients are impeccable even if the cheese is standard issue.

Line service is chunky and unrefined, but the seating area looks a mile past "Restaurant Whatever" (read: modern and cheap). Then again, pretty nice dig for a cafeteria.

Head over to a salad counter, and there's a two-oppo option: the conscious sporting uncoloured peppers, carrots, kidney beans and chickpeas with a hint of cumin, and the bistro-style salad consisting of crunch along with a floral strawberry dressing and a whisper of red onion.

A large orange-strawberry tea often is as thick as Wier and Peirce, but fresh tea is available. Bistro, a fudgy double chocolate, has absolutely no downside. They also offer fair trade coffee and all this for about \$10 a person.

When the sun's shining there are tables for al fresco dining, yet the pigeon and pigeons prove to be a nuisance. Then again, there must be some gritty healthy kids. Bonus: there's also a full-service bar.—A.R.



## CONCORDIA

### THE PEOPLE'S POTATO ★★★★

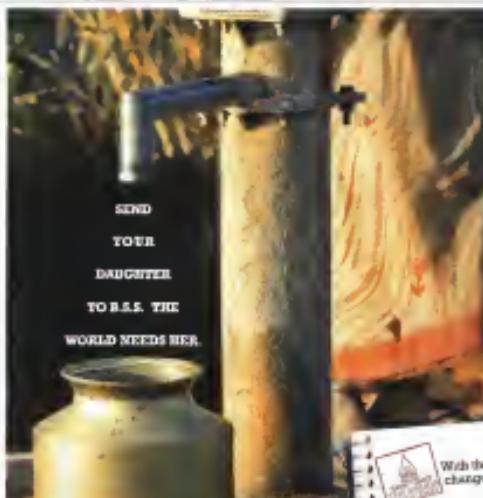
The People's Potato has decided to take a different approach to the standard model of the university cafeteria. Really different. The place, which bills itself as a vegan soup kitchen, is run by happy students revolutionaries, and dedicated to such goals as "worker empowerment," "consciousness-hampered, supportive workplace" and "building alternatives to corporate dominated capitalist methods of doing business." All that, and hey, they also know how to cook. Really well. Commune might not be around if these people had been on the kitchen.

Located on the seventh floor of the apparently renamed Hall building on Concordia's

downtown campus, the People's Potato offers a truly vegan menu that consists of a vegetable, grains and a salad. The cafeteria opens Monday to Friday, from 12:30 to 8:00 p.m., and works on the "pay-as-you-eat" principle. How much does it cost? You decide. There is no set charge for the meal, but patrons are encouraged to make a donation to help support this not-for-profit organization (which is also partly funded by fans paid by Concordia students). If you paid others paid a little, a tissue is needed.

Advise: get there early. I checked the multiple escalators on the seventh floor of the Hall building and arrived at 12:30 to find about 40 people already patiently waiting in line for the soup kitchen to open. As time passed, the line grew exponentially behind me. The People's Potato is not a well-kept secret. A la carte ramen, one of the waiters came out and enthusiastically told on the day's menu, explained the pay-as-you-can principle, and started serving.

Compared to the standard university cafeteria fare, it was impressive: a spicy spinach soup, a vegetable carry, coconuts and seasoned asparagus, with orange wedges for dessert. The meal was delicious (particularly the asparagus) and the staff were completely friendly. All in all, a great experience.



With the right education, girls who want to change the world become women who do. Girls can do anything.

with the only distinction being the length of the wait. (I'm writing about my own, never-  
any-doubt choices, way back in the late 2000s.)  
I seem to remember the mediterranean soups  
being pretty simple: chicken ramen or beef  
stew. Both these days. —Graff (Graff)

## SIMON FRASER

RESIDENCE DINING HALL ★

The first thing that catches your eye upon walking into the concrete and wood dining hall at Simon Fraser University is the banner, hung among others, purporting by students, that reads: "Welcome to Paradise." The artist must be enjoying it immensely.

The dining hall is the classic cafeteria option for the 2,000 students living in SFU's residence, and so it's also the convenience, if not preferred, first choice for those. The pastel items near the entrance seem to bear little resemblance to what's actually on offer. No Vegas-pa-fried pretzels, as promised—the guy behind the counter just shrugs when asked. So the only option is to make it through the throng in the crowded serving area, where packed-in students in uncomfortably bright traps while bring up, and see what else is available. It's recommended to itself, no, van, part the pack, where a woman is clearing a slice of Hawaiian across a glistening tray. It was hard at the edges, with congealed pools of grease between the pineapple chunks.

The return this evening was a \$10 chicken, served halibutwise, with a dollop of oily garlic mush and sautéed vegetables, which were already done. Also, the chicken leg was left half uncooked after the discovery

of a firm, fatty substance (Brett tissue? Arterial?) We ordered a baked potato that was several minutes shy of done. A tiny salsa had us muddling through. Meanwhile, the alleged winter garden and beef soup would have made for a great friend: bacon soup were it covered in cheese—it was oily enough, and there was no beef to speak of. We tried to wash it all down with a spritzingly fizzy drink that claimed to be 180 per can price—tasty, if you like pure tomato water sprinkled with sugar and food colouring.

That being the West Coast, an order of the pre-prologued California sub was in order. The day prior, these days hence, should have been running through. Instead of the usual avocados, every sandwich was asad. There was no discernible grain of rice among the meat. Thoroughly unappetizing.

One highlight was the Black Forest ham wrap. The vegetables were fresh, and the Swiss cheese was a nice touch.

Across the board, food in the dining hall was too expensive for the quality as offered. The chicken dish was \$8.54, a bacon-sausage

Overall, a disappointing experience.—J. K. ■



# CREDIT CARD

## Student meal plans now include off-campus dining

**JOY COLEMAN** • Your meal card can do more than just purchase cafeteria food or serve as a makeshift ruler when taking notes if your university has an off-campus partnership program, it can also buy you a meal away from the dorm.

Universities such as Guelph, Waterloo, Laurentian, Western, McMaster and Windsor allow students to use their meal cards at a variety of off-campus restaurants and fast-food outlets. "Students demand choice," says Albert Ng, director of hospitality services at McMaster. "They like to eat out with their friends." He explains that the university also benefits from the partnership program, as off-campus partners sponsor an on-campus event and clubs as part of their contract. The university also charges the merchant a small fee on each transaction, just like a credit card company. According to Ng, many students even put extra money on their meal cards, using them like credit cards, and enjoy the convenience of not having to carry cash. Parents can also load up the balance on a student card, knowing that it will go to food and not to��片。

Businesses, for their part, hope for increased student traffic. Ali Alavi, owner of a Gina's Pizza across from McMaster, recently launched the option of paying by university meal card. "Students are our main customers," says Alavi, "and every student in residence has a meal card." He says that business went up 15 per cent in the three weeks after he introduced meal card payments.

One of the main benefits for students restaurants and fast food outlets tend to have longer hours than campus cafeterias. Students at the University of Guelph can order a sandwich from the local Subway at 4 a.m., have it delivered to their residence door, and pay for it using their university meal card.

Some cards even offer more than just food. The University of Waterloo's program includes a laundry, pharmacy, 24-hour grocery store, and even taxi service. Great for those late nights when you're too far from home, the buses have stopped running, you're hungry and could really use an Aspens to wash off dinner's impacting hangover. ■



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# AND THIS IS WHERE YOU'LL LIVE

**Don't count on getting into Res. For most, university means renting in the student ghetto. Oh, the horror stories we will tell.**



**BY JOEY COLEMAN** • Landing a spot in a university residence after that first year of saving, hoarding, and elating to get you past, because your odds are slimmer than made. Sometimes, it actually involves winning a lottery, held by the university housing office.

Most universities fill what residence rooms they have with first-year students, and most universities don't even have enough residence rooms for them, let alone for upper-year. That means that the upper students probably won't be living in res, even if he or she wants to. So prepare yourself now—unless you keep on boarding with Mom and Dad, you will (eventually or immediately) be living off-campus.

Most university towns have an area where high-income students live in houses near the campus, often known as student ghettos. One of the most famous is the Queen's Ghetto in Kingston. A large area bordering the north of the Queen's campus, it is a neighborhood of Second World War-era housing whose population consists almost exclusively of Queen's students. Landlords rent to groups of students, with four to 16 per house. Some houses convert dining rooms, living rooms, parlors, and basements into bedrooms in order to maximize the number of tenants in each house. Some students housing in the Queen's Ghetto to grow. And some is very, very grim.

"Students need to better educate themselves," says Kaitlyn Young, managing affairs commissioner for the Alma Mater Society.

The words, and the negative atmosphere they bring to a bad landlord, may be having an effect. Take Peter Holman, a 2006 runner-up for the Golden Cockroach. This year, he wanted people to know that he'd received the manager. "[He] came in the same year with a completed work order," says Young, "to show that he had vastly improved his properties." This year, a Holman house was nominated for the Key to the Ghetto.

Phil Laro, winner of the 2006 Golden Cockroach, is a whole other story. His property at 286 Queen Street was damaged the same student rental by the AMS—for the second year in a row. Tenants complained of a mouldy bathroom, cracked and slanted floors and a typhoid faucet.

Laro, in emails to the Queen's Journal, has repeatedly claimed that he is a poor landlord. He says that he believes "the service I offer is just as good as any other landlord," and says that none of his tenants have complained. Laro says that he put out more attention than other landlords because he owns many properties.

But in part because of the Golden Cockroach, Laro's name has become synonymous with poor housing. The AMS website even has a page advising students to call them when dealing with Laro—perhaps because both of last year's runners-up for Golden Cockroach was also property owned by Laro. "We're really, really hoping that he doesn't win again," says Young.

Not everyone believes that the stigma of the Golden Cockroach is enough to improve student housing in Kingston. "Students won't get better housing until they learn what housing entails," says Anna Mahrer Papprey, editor-in-chief of the Queen's Journal, the student newspaper. "Because people call it the Queen's [students] assume that should be going to learning." Papprey says she's the real challenge is getting students to stop accepting sub-standard, below-code housing. She says students have to stop jumping into leases because they believe that there is a housing shortage.

But Saskatchewan, where the University of Saskatchewan is located, does have a housing shortage. Along with Alberta, most recently has seen rising prices and demand that outpace supply. "Students often feel pressurized to sign a lease before they've looked," says Jason Pupier, president of the University of Saskatchewan Students' Union. "They worry they're going to be on the street."

But even this favorable rental market, Pupier warns students against rushing into a lease. There are, he says, many housing options. This summer, there were concerns that the fall term would bring more students than traditional student housing could accommodate, there was talk of students hav-

ing to sleep in tents or live on cars. "We got together with the university and my staff asked people to open their houses and take in their debts as boarders," says Pupier. Over 300 students responded.

Regardless of where in the country you end up going to school, how can you avoid being in a place worthy of the Golden Cockroach? Most universities have off-campus housing offices, and many universities administer services there. Many offer checkups, leasing listings and references on landlords. Some even have programs to certifying that has recently passed inspection.

The key to finding the right place is to know what to look for, and take your time. "Look at the place, and then go back to talk to the current or next tenants who the landlord gets," says Pupier. "To make sure you get the full story." And plan ahead. Think about next year, now. "Don't wait until February," says Pupier, when mid-term, reading week and the pressures of second semester will leave you pressed for time and options.

Check to see that the smoke and carbon monoxide detectors are in working order

and that your lease specifies that they're covered by their parents' insurance, but that's not necessarily the case.

Be informed, so that you can make an informed choice. "You don't show up on your own without reading," says Pupier. "Why would you spend thousands of dollars without educating yourself first?"

The most important question to ask yourself? "Can I stay here?" If the answer is



## DUBIOUS ACHIEVEMENT

**AWARD: 286 QUEEN ST. (ABOVE) EARNED THE GOLDEN COCKROACH FOR MOULD, SLOANTED FLOORS AND A FLY-INFESTED FAN**

(some student houses are classified as rotted houses and are often required to have smoke detectors in each room), then it's a waste that one out of the seven of a fan, and that there is a ladder fire extinguisher.

Look for evidence of pests such as cockroaches and mice. Mould, mildew, or signs of water damage could indicate a truly real.

The most important question to ask yourself? "Can I stay here?" If the answer is

no, then it's probably not worth renting.

After you find a good place, you will sign a lease. Most leases will be one year contracts, which means you will rent for 12 months, even if you only live there for eight months of the school year. If the landlord says utilities are included, make sure the lease specifies which utilities (heat, water, hydro, cable, Internet, etc.). Find out if there are fees or sub letting; you may be able to find someone to rent your place during the summer. And when signing the lease, find out what steps you need to take prior to moving in: whom do you contact to activate telephone, cable or Internet? Insurance is another item you may need; most students assume that they're covered by their parents' insurance, but that's not necessarily the case.

Be informed, so that you can make an informed choice. "You don't show up on your own without reading," says Pupier. "Why would you spend thousands of dollars without educating yourself first?"

**MORE ON THE WEB:** Read Joey Coleman's blog at [academic.ca/coleman](http://academic.ca/coleman)



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# THE '80s ARE BACK

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JONAH KAPFER

BY TONY BELICE AND PHILIPPE GONZI • Mom, Dad, please the intruder, but I need to plunder your memories: the '80s are back, and to embarrass at the class of 2009 is your reason. Big sneakers, elaborate hairstyles and impossibly shiny jeans had been straddling the line between high fashion and trash for a number of years. But the instantly recognizable elements of '80s style—the New Wave '80s, not the Preppy Hardbook '80s—have now settled firmly into the mainstream on campus.

They're not to say the souvenirs of yore have entirely disappeared. Swarovski, handbags, tank tops and other just-rolled-out-of-bed standbys remain wardrobe essentials for most students. Still, there's that blue gaucho denim dress that's been making way for those basic like cowboy boots, oversized sunglasses, high-waisted pants and even...gasp...shorts.

For the most part, students include they, isn't, so much attention to how they look, proving that the mid-80s aesthetic is an age-old one: you can't rock if you look like you're trying to look cool. That's why t-shirt critics like jeans and a T-shirt remain de rigueur, but for those who like to show off. And, come on, there's nothing like resurrecting long-forgotten artifacts that once seemed destined to go the way of the *Psychotic Park*, *Orgy*, *Boingo* and the dream machine. Mom, do you still have those pink leotards? ■



LISSETTA MENDOZA, 20  
PHOTOGRAPHY

Lisetta insists she used to be a tomboy, but says she now dresses "more like a girl." The logo here is hers.

ZEEBRAH BYRD, 20  
MEDIA

Byrd is an MFA student but has no work. For the price of Zeebrah's Price tagline, you could find two other jobs for an month.

ANDREW THOMAS, 21  
RADIO AND TELEVISION

Molly Ringwald! Molly Ringwald! Molly Ringwald! Berlin, 1984. Molly Ringwald.

JASON RALFE, 20  
ENTERTAINMENT MANAGEMENT

Mr. Photogenic, Ralfe can't prove he's along for the ride. Or that using his distinctive facial trademarks is present. Why?

HANNAH ALLEN, 18  
PHOTOGRAPHY

Hannah's shoes are one of just 200 pairs ever made. Run and D.M.C. built the other 200.

IVAN SEMIADROVSKI, 19  
COMPUTER ENGINEERING

Ivan's about to pass a lot of energy into preparing before heading to class in the morning. He doesn't style itself, you know.



BILL KAT, 21  
PERSONAL FITNESS

Bill couldn't smile in a finance

part of his life. We're guessing

he's moved to say hi lots.

Or maybe he's still.

SARAH PHILLIPS, 20  
SOCIAL WORK

Sarah decided to go a pump on the whole "sophomore 4" and really thing by dressing for the real year. The one where you have a job.

The one where you have a job.

KEEGAN SMITH, 22  
RADIO AND TELEVISION

"The uniforms are still where it's at," says Kegan. "The uniforms are still where it's at." As they used to say in the '80s, live it to your mother.

The one where you have a job.

JULIANA KEE, 20  
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Please don't call us that, we're all going to have to wear psychobelic commercials next year. Please. We're calling today.

PATRICK RAFFERT, 21  
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Patrick's last hoodie probably "sucked it up." That record is in the bag, though. He's not Patrick's mom, though.

STEPHANIE OOSH, 21  
ENTERTAINMENT

The Go-Go's without hearts, the Bangles without band and the Bananarama without band all have audiences today.

THOMAS WILMONT JR., 22  
ENTERTAINMENT MANAGEMENT

He's the running sheet that's probably match the jacket. But... Thomas really, really wanted you to.

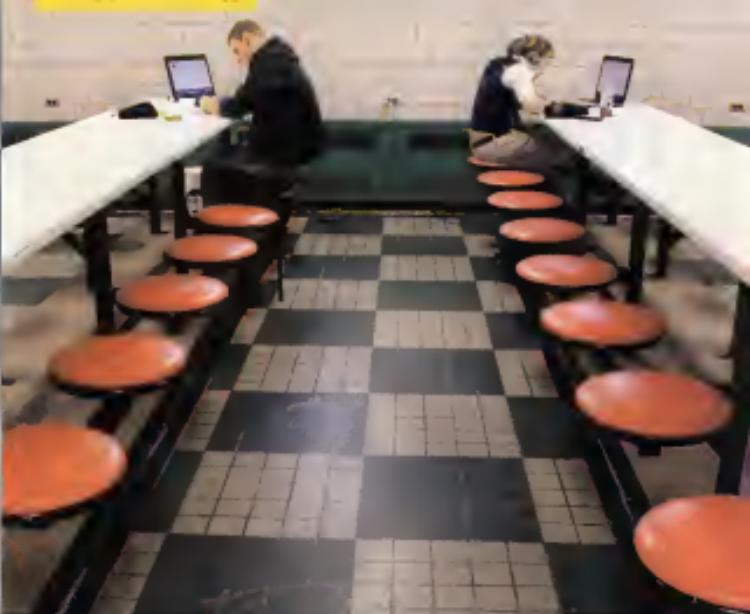
ALEXANDRA BASTON, 21  
FASHION COMMUNICATIONS

Alexandra gave up trying to find "the new black" and settled for the old ones.



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FIGURE THIS: A postsecondary education can pay huge dividends in future success, as well as providing contexts to test our theories.

## UNIVERSITIES BY THE NUMBERS

**What students think, what the experts  
say, and what the hard data tell about 47  
Canadian universities**

THE FOLLOWING PAGES hold a wealth of information to help students prepare for one of life's most important decisions: choosing a university.

Our coverage opens with four significant measures from the rankings: evaluating student and faculty quality, the success of students and faculty at winning national and international awards, as well as the faculty's record in securing research grants from the three federal granting agencies.

We follow with key feedback from people in the know: university students. They were asked to pass judgment on their universities. Here are the results: We present three comprehensive surveys of student satisfaction: the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE), the Canadian Undergraduate Survey Consortium (CUSC), and the Maclean's University Student Survey. Published here are responses to questions about the quality of teaching, the overall educational experience, and whether students would, if given the choice, attend their university again, or recommend it to a friend or relative.

Offering another point of view, we follow with the Maclean's reputational survey, reflecting the opinions of nearly 800 university officials, high school principals and academic counselors from every province and territory, the heads of a wide variety of national and regional organizations, plus CEOs and managers at corporations large and small. Maclean's approached these individuals because their professions put them in a position to form opinions about how well universities are meeting the needs of students and producing quality graduates.

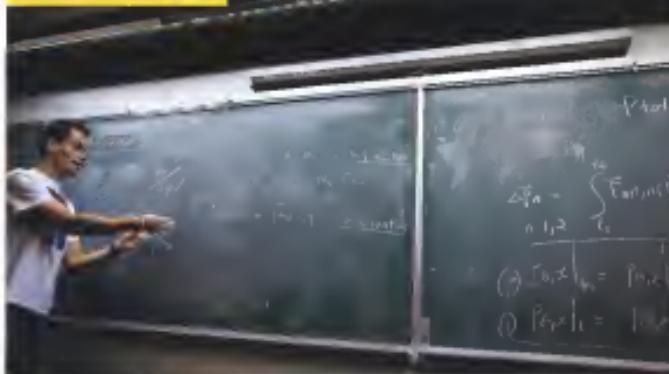
Round out the package are the 17th annual Maclean's University Rankings. Focus-

ing on the quality of the undergraduate experience, the rankings cover a broad spectrum, assessing university performance on 16 indicators across 47 major academic classes, faculty, resources, student support, library and reputation. We include additional information on grad programs, faculty, graduation and retention rates.

All the numbers behind the rankings are presented on 17 pages of breakout charts, everything from student and faculty awards and student/faculty ratios to spending on libraries, student services, and scholarships and bursaries. Also included is a listing of undergraduate and graduate offerings, from the country's least expensive to the most, as well as a directory showing the locations of student typologies across all 47 ranked Canadian universities.

A key part of Maclean's expanded university coverage is the online Personalized University Ranking Tool. Users can go to [www.macleans.ca/rankings](http://www.macleans.ca/rankings) and create their own customized evaluation of Canada's universities, using the same archive database of indicators behind the annual Maclean's ranking. This tool often uses the ability to weight up certain indicators, and then weight them according to the user's own preferences. In other words, potential students can create a university education based solely on criteria that matter most to them.





MAKING MATH MAKE SENSE! Steven Posner professor takes a first-year class through the numbers

## WHO HAS THE BEST PROFS?

### A look at Maclean's measures of research and teaching quality

A UNIVERSITY'S STRENGTH IS based on faculty. Strong professors inspire, as well as reward their students. And most universities do a good job of balancing two important roles: teaching and research. Which universities get top marks as measured by the three performance indicators Maclean's uses to assess the caliber of faculty?

Each year, Maclean's collects information on more than 80 national and international awards from agencies and organizations that honour and reward faculty excellence at uni-

versities across the country. Since, in the Society for Teaching and Learning in Higher Education's *Teaching and Learning Fellowships*, Alex Bickard and Christopher Knapper made recognition the importance of teaching. Often, such as the distinguished Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council's Gerhard Heimgen Gold Medal, the Canada Council for the Arts Molson and Kilbom Prizes, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council's Gold Medal for Achievement in Research, reward and foster outstanding research with generous cash prizes. NSERC's Herzberg Medal guarantees the winner \$1 million in research funding over five years. Other prestigious awards include the Royal Society of Canada awards

the Senate prize, the Telferight award and the Guggenheim fellowships.

As another measure of faculty strength, Maclean's examines the success of full-time professors in securing peer-reviewed research grants from each of the three major federal granting agencies: the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. Maclean's takes into account both the number and the dollar value received. (These research figures do not include funding for the Canada Research Chair program, indirect costs or institutional grants.) Grants are reported based on awards to the primary investigator. ■

DIVE IN: University of Western Ontario students getting their feet wet in a watershed hydrology course; drama class at Bishop's



PHOTOGRAPH BY BRENDA HAYES/PHOTOGRAPH BY BRENDA HAYES/PHOTOGRAPH BY BRENDA HAYES/PHOTOGRAPH BY BRENDA HAYES

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WAKE-UP CALL: Students at many large universities such as U of T, above, say that their experiences haven't been entirely positive

# STUDENTS GRADE THEIR UNIVERSITIES

**70,000 students took part in three national surveys. Their responses suggest Canada's universities still have some homework to do.**

BY SANDY PARRAH AND TONY ZELLER •

In time, the Ontario government's commissioners former premier Bob Rae to prepare a report on post-secondary education. But

concerns about the quality of undergraduate education. Rae called on Ontario's largest province to establish benchmark data on "key aspects of higher education," and for "evaluating and publicly reporting quality and system performance." To that end, he

recommended that all Ontario universities participate every two years in a long-standing American student survey, the National Survey of Student Engagement, or NSSE. "I am a great believer that if you can't measure you really can't make change happen," Rae told Maclean's.

One way of measuring universities is to ask the opinions of their customers, the students. As they studied with their professor, they

recommended that all Ontario universities participate every two years in a long-standing American student survey, the National Survey of Student Engagement, or NSSE. "I am a great believer that if you can't measure you really can't make change happen," Rae told Maclean's.

One way of measuring universities is to ask the opinions of their customers, the students. As they studied with their professor, they



FEARFUL NOW: 17 per cent of Canadian first years have never relaxed in a question in class

joined by the instructors themselves. NSSE, an American survey that all major Canadian universities took part in in 2006, focuses on student engagement. Most of the questions asked on NSSE are an attempt to find out how students are spending their time and

how "engaged" they are with their school, their professors and their peers. It is mostly about asking students what they did, not how they feel about it. NSSE does include a few satisfaction questions, however, which you'll see featured on pages 84 and 86. The

## THE SURVEYS: WHAT THEY ARE, AND HOW THEY WERE DONE

You will find results from three surveys on the following pages: the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE), the Canadian Undergraduate Survey Consortium (CUSC) and the Maclean's University Student Survey. The NSSE and CUSC surveys, which were commissioned by the universities,

ask more than 100 questions about specific aspects of the college-educated experience—inside the classroom and beyond—designed to provide universities with data to help them assess programs and services. On the accompanying pages are the responses to several key questions.

Launched in 1994, CUSC is coordinated through the University of Manitoba's department of housing and student life. In 2006, 25 universities took part, sending surveys to students of approximately 1,900 undergraduate undergrads at each university. A total of 10,464 students responded.

The U.S.-based NSSE began as a pilot project in 1999 and is distributed to first- and senior-year students. In 2004, 11 Canadian universities participated for the first time with 14,267 students completing the survey. Last year that number had grown to approximately 60,000 students at 31 Canadian institutions taking part.

None of these three surveys is a national one. Maclean's University Rankings data did not participate in either the 2006 CUSC or NSSE surveys. To provide student feedback from these institutions, Maclean's asked them to take part in a short survey using questions drawn directly from the CUSC questionnaire, addressing such issues as the quality of teaching and the overall educational experience.

Eight of the nine universities agreed to let Maclean's publish their results. CUSC wording was followed and CUSC methodology was also employed. Participants in the Maclean's University Student Survey were randomly selected from students in their final year. Universities contacted selected students by email, inviting them to participate. Large universities contacted 1,000 students, smaller universities with fewer than 1,000 students in their graduating year surveyed the entire cohort.

The survey was conducted online by Angus Reid Research, and was taken from Feb. 14 to March 12. To ensure that only those who had been chosen could take part, each individual was assigned a unique PIN. This PIN allowed Maclean's to identify students by university while guaranteeing their anonymity.

The Maclean's survey achieved a 43 per cent response rate with 2,687 students from 14 universities taking part.

None of these three surveys is a national one. Maclean's University Rankings data did not participate in either the 2006 CUSC or NSSE surveys. To provide student feedback from these institutions, Maclean's asked them to take part in a short survey using questions drawn directly from the CUSC questionnaire, addressing such issues as the quality of teaching and the overall educational experience.

## READING THE CHARTS

The charts published in the accompanying pages list the 28 Canadian universities that Maclean's ranks annually that participated in the 2006 NSSE survey as well as the 23 ranked universities that took part in the 2006 CUSC. For most charts, universities are listed in descending order, according to the percentage of survey participants who chose the highest level of satisfaction when responding, for example, "excellent." When displaying the NSSE benchmark charts, universities are listed according to the benchmark scores associated with their survey students.

The NSSE and CUSC surveys include more than 150 questions, we have published eight from NSSE and 12 from CUSC. That are the most broad and summative of student attitudes. The Maclean's University Student Survey is limited to eight of the broadest CUSC questions. In addition, we present five NSSE benchmark categories created by NSSE to compare performance in five key areas across all universities—American and Canadian—taking part in the 2006 survey. For a listing of data from past NSSE, CUSC and Maclean's surveys, please visit [www.macleans.ca/campus/surveys](http://www.macleans.ca/campus/surveys) and click on "Rankings."

NSSE surveyed undergraduate students in first year and fourth year.

The CUSC survey also looks at detailed aspects of the undergraduate student experience, but takes a slightly different approach. Unlike NSSE, it includes many questions asking students to assess how satisfied they are and where they would like to see improvements. The 2006 CUSC survey was conducted among a sample of 1,000 graduating-year students at each of the participating universities.

There are nine Canadian universities that did not take part in the 2006 CUSC or NSSE surveys. To provide readers with feedback from their students, Maclean's editor this year asked those universities to invite their students to take part in a Web-based survey on the CUSC, using CUSC methodology and CUSC questions. Eight of the nine universities agreed.

Of the 47 universities appearing in the annual Maclean's ranking of universities this fall, only Université de Montréal did not take part in either of the three surveys. It is not listed in any of the charts. York took part in both

## National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE)

The NSSE survey asks undergraduates dozens of detailed questions—as well as some broader ones—to assess how engaged they are with their schools, their peers and their peers. Hundreds of American universities, and a growing number of Canadian institutions, participate in the annual survey. Listed here are 38 ranked Canadian universities that took part in 2006.

### How would you evaluate your entire educational experience at this institution?

FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS	NSSE 2006		SENIOR-YEAR STUDENTS	NSSE 2006	
	Excellent (%)	Good (%)		Excellent (%)	Good (%)
Queen's	53	44	26	40	46
Western	47	41	41	42	46
McGill	45	45	45	41	50
Queens	43	43	47	41	45
Waterloo	41	41	44	41	49
York	40	40	49	37	40
Wilfrid Laurier	40	40	51	34	53
St. Thomas	38	38	48	36	47
McMaster	37	37	46	34	42
McGill	33	33	46	34	32
NSSE 2006*	32	32	52	35	50
Victoria	31	31	58	34	47
Lethbridge	29	29	52	25	57
Alberta	26	26	53	26	52
Brack	25	25	53	24	53
Carleton	25	25	53	24	51
U of L	27	27	57	22	56
Ryerson	27	27	52	23	57
UNB Fredericton	26	26	57	22	57
UBC	26	26	57	21	56
UBC	24	24	59	21	48
Université	24	24	53	21	48
Ottawa	21	21	53	21	51
DeGroote	22	22	54	20	52
Sainte-Anne	22	22	60	20	58
Toronto	22	22	59	20	59
York	20	20	59	18	53
Concordia	19	19	58	18	53
Waterloo	18	18	58	18	55

\* NSSE 2006 benchmark reflects the overall result for 85 Canadian and American universities.

NSSE and CUSC, but for many months it had to release public these results. After MacLennan had fulfilled and passed a request under the provincial access to information law, York released its data just prior to this issue going to press. So what do the survey tell us?

Overall, students at smaller, undergraduate-focused universities say that they are generally more satisfied than students at large, research-oriented universities. There are exceptions to this trend, with larger research powerhouses such as Queen's, McGill, Western and Waterloo getting high marks from their students. But on the whole, universities tend to do better than large institutions.

When the CUSC survey asked students "Is your experience at this university exceeded, met or fallen short of your expectations?" a substantial minority at all universities said that their expectation had been exceeded or met. However, at a significant number of universities—all larger universities such as Calgary, Simon Fraser, Ottawa,

McGill, UBC, Dalhousie and the University of Victoria—Scarborough—around a quarter of graduating seniors answered that their university experience had fallen short of their expectations.

Similarly, in the NSSE, in which both first- and final-year students took part, two broad satisfaction questions also showed high overall positive responses, and not just at smaller undergraduate universities. When asked to "evaluate their entire educational experience," a majority of students answered that it "met their" or "good." However, while more than a third of students at many universities were willing to describe their educational experience as excellent, fewer than one in five self-rated first-year students at Dalhousie, Lakehead, Laurentian, Laval, UBC and Ottawa were willing to give their education top marks.

When asked, "If you could start over would you go to the same university?" the majority of students at all universities answered "definitely yes" or "probably yes." One outlier

in the trend favoured smaller universities, but some larger universities also did well. For example, fourth-year students at a number of universities with a wide range of masters' and doctoral programs gave their schools grades above the NSSE average.

But by the time they reach fourth year, fewer students at most universities were willing to say that, "definitely yes," they would choose the same university. For example, Ottawa's score went down from 15 per cent to 12 per cent. Even top performers Queen's and Western both declined between first year and fourth year from 40 per cent to 38 per cent. It seems that students, for whatever reason, generally less likely to recommend their school after completing their courses of studies there. Notable exceptions are Brock, UPEI and Trent.

When asked about the CUSC survey about the quality of teaching at their university, at no institution did a majority of students choose "agree strongly." Students at smaller



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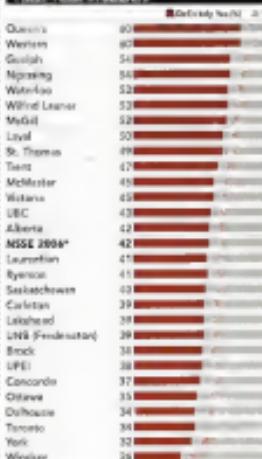
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## National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE)

NSSE surveys are distributed to undergraduate students in their first and final years. In general, senior students are more critical when evaluating their university experience. While the majority of students would choose to return to their own university, the number drops to 66% among seniors, slightly fewer in their final year as compared to freshmen.

**If you could start over again, would you go to the same institution you are now attending?**

### FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS



\*NSSE 2008 benchmark reflects the overall result for 180 Canadian and American universities.



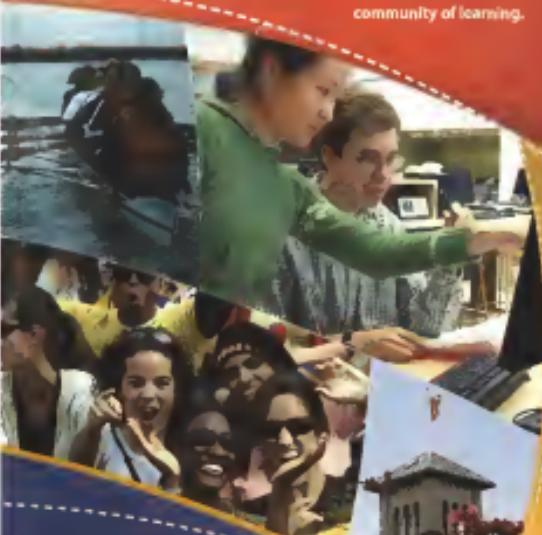
campus were once again most likely to rate the highest level of satisfaction. Analysts find a number of other logos, arguably more prestigious universities—such as UBC, Saskatchewan, Calgary, Ottawa, Simon Fraser and U of Scarborough—were least likely to agree strongly that they were satisfied with the quality of their university's teaching.

Though university students clearly have complaints about specific aspects of their learning experience, most report that they are "satisfied" or even "very satisfied" with their university experience. On the CUSC survey, 10 per cent of students indicated that they were "unsatisfied" or "very unsatisfied" with their "overall educational experience," while 12 per cent said their university had "met" or "exceeded" their expectations. Another 68 per cent also said they were "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with their "decision to attend TALK TO ME Students at small schools are generally happiest, but there are big exceptions."

Photo credit: NYU, NYU.edu

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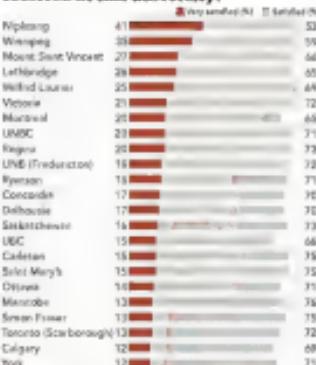


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## Canadian Undergraduate Survey Consortium (CUSC)

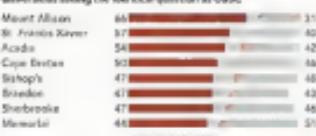
The CUSC survey targets a different student population each year: all undergraduate first-year students and graduating students. The 2004 survey included 23 ranked universities, while students graduating this spring, participating universities sent an extensive questionnaire to a random sampling of 1,000 students, asking for feedback on everything from academics to support services.

### How satisfied are you with the overall quality of the education you have received at this university?



### Maclean's University Student Survey

Maclean's conducted its own survey among the following universities asking the identical question as CUSC.



their university?" In the Maclean's survey, more than 90 per cent of students said they were "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with the "overall quality of education" and with "their decision to attend their university."

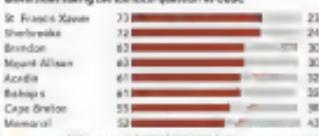
Ontario schools taking part in the NSSE also presented their students with a few Ontario-only questions. When asked which areas inside the classroom were most involved in improvement, Ontario's three-year students chose "improving the quality of teaching assistants." Areas outside the classroom they and their professors were most involved in improvement were "increasing contact with professors" and "working toward better student environments." Areas mentioned by upper-year students as



PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY L. COOPER

### Maclean's University Student Survey

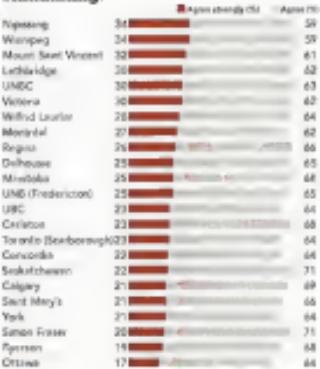
Maclean's conducted its own survey among the following universities asking the identical question as CUSC.



## Canadian Undergraduate Survey Consortium (CUSC)

Quality of teaching and the overall learning environment are of vital importance to the undergraduate. Most students responded positively to questions assessing faculty, with those at smaller schools having the most satisfied, particularly when asked about professors living reasonably accessible outside the classroom and being encouraged by their profs to participate in class.

### My academic learning experiences at this university have been intellectually stimulating.



### Maclean's University Student Survey

Maclean's conducted its own survey among the following universities, asking the identical question as CUSC.



reading assignment were "the quality of course instruction by professors" and "providing students more opportunities to undertake research with faculty."

So what do all of these results mean?

One university whose students give it among the lowest satisfaction ratings on the CUSC survey is the University of Manitoba. Across towns, students at the smaller, under-graduate-focused University of Winnipeg give their school among the highest satisfaction ratings. Jean Venderhaar, a third-year polar and空间科学 student at Manitoba, calls these results "not unexpected." Manitoba students satisfaction is higher at Winnipeg because everyone knows each other there. "As to the question of the quality of the results, "I think the perception people have [of the two universities]

is true, people generally know what they are getting themselves into."

In a university with higher student satisfaction, a better university? "I think one should take student survey responses seriously," Carl Winternitz, Nobel Prize winner in physics and director of the Carl Winternitz Science Education Institute at UBC, told Maclean's earlier this year. "For one should not automatically assume that the best performing school is the one that follows the most to follow everything students say they would prefer."

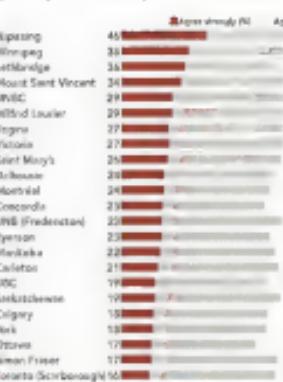
For example, argues Winternitz, the finding that students at smaller universities tend to have higher satisfaction levels than those at larger universities may not tell us anything about the quality of education. "I know everybody likes something sort of sure personal-

ized," says Winternitz. "And that does happen at small places, and so people are happy with the quality of education they get there. Whether the actual education they get is better is quite a different question, and finally that's not something students are necessarily in a position to evaluate, at least while they're going to school."

For NSSE participants, the key results are not the scores to the satisfaction questions, but the school's performance in the performance benchmarks, measuring "engagement." NSSE assumes that engagement is a central quality, or measure that indicates that more and better learning is likely to be taking place.

Each university participating in the NSSE receives a benchmark report comparing its own first- and fourth-year student on key

### Generally, I am satisfied with the quality of teaching I have received.



### Maclean's University Student Survey

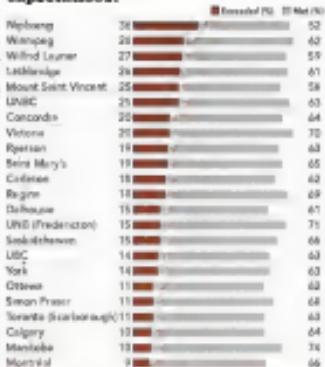
Maclean's conducted its own survey among the following universities, asking the identical question as CUSC.



## Canadian Undergraduate Survey Consortium (CUSC)

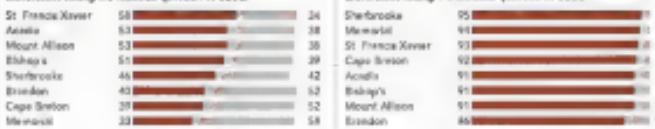
While students weren't shy about expressing criticism when answering detailed questions about university facilities, faculty and extracurricular activities, on the whole most showed satisfaction with their time at university. Students at small universities were considerably more satisfied than their large-school peers. Overall, 86 per cent would recommend their university to others.

### Has your experience at this university exceeded, met or fallen short of your expectations?



### Maclean's University Student Survey

Maclean's conducted its own survey among the following universities asking the identical questions as CUSC.



questions with those of other participating universities, including all of the Canadian and American peers. The key questions are then grouped together in five broad benchmark categories, each with an overall broad mark: core level of academic challenge faced by students, academic and collaborative learning, quality of academic-faculty interaction, availability of enriching educational experiences, and supportiveness of the campus environment.

So what do the benchmarks tell us about the undergraduate learning experience at Canadian universities? For starters, Canadian universities at both the first- and final-year level compare quite well to their American peers in the benchmark areas "level of academic challenge" and "supportive campus environment." The academic challenge measure is made up of scores on questions in such areas as "number of assigned test books," "number of written papers," and "coursework that emphasizes analysis of the basic elements of an idea."

Surprisingly, however, all Canadian universities participating in the NSSE scored below the NSSE benchmark average on the "student-faculty interaction" benchmark, and were also behind their American peers on "active and collaborative learning."

Why? In 2004, a handful of Canadian universities participated in NSSE for the first time, and showed the same low scores. It may come down to making more than 10,000 Canadian universities have been "surprised," says Chez Conway, director of

institutional research and planning at Queen's University. Given the resource disparity, he expected his institution and others to be behind their American peers, but not to this extent. "That was our first hard empirical evidence that showed something rather than these aspects of learning that are directly related to student-faculty interaction." Canadian universities do poorly on these benchmarks, relative to their American peers, because the Canadian universities, with smaller per-student budgets, have fewer professors for each student.

A growing number of Canadian universities are taking part in NSSE, and Bob Rae is not the only one pushing a greater reliance on its findings. "We want to be really good and give the best that we can to our students



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## NSSE 2006 BENCHMARK COMPARISON HS

## National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE)

NSSE created benchmarks to compare performance in five key areas across all universities—American and Canadian—taking part in the 2004 NSSE survey. Level of Academic Challenge measures the intellectual and creative demands on students, measuring such things as the number of assigned readings, written papers and projects, as well as coursework that emphasizes judgment and transforming experiences into more complex interpretations. Student-Faculty Interaction gauges professors as mentors, measuring how often students meet with faculty to discuss course plans or ideas outside the classroom, or work with them on research projects or other activities instead of course requirements.

## Level of Academic Challenge

First-year results • Senior-year results

Trent (91.7/100.0)

St. Thomas (91.6/100.0)

Brick (90.5/7.8)

Ryerson (92.1/94.8)

McMaster (92.4/94.8)

Lakehead (90.9/98.8)

Queen's (93.4/95.9)

Nipissing (90.7/95.8)

UBC (97.2/95.8)

NSSE 2006\* (91.5/95.4)

Wilfrid Laurier (92.9/94.6)

Carleton (92.8/95.5)

Victoria (94.6/95.4)

Carleton (90.2/95.3)

Lakehead (95.8/95.6)

York (90.7/94.9)

Concordia (94.8/94.8)

UPEI (98.4/94.8)

Waterloo (92.4/95.5)

McGill (91.5/94.4)

Toronto (90.1/94.2)

Ottawa (49.5/54.1)

Concordia (49.5/54.1)

Saskatchewan (47.4/53.4)

Western (49.8/53.4)

UPEI (49.8/53.2)

Waterloo (44.8/53.2)

UBC (49.9/52.8)

Alberta (48.8/52.0)

INDIVIDUAL 2006

NSSE 2006 COMPARISON

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NSSE 2006 COMPARISON

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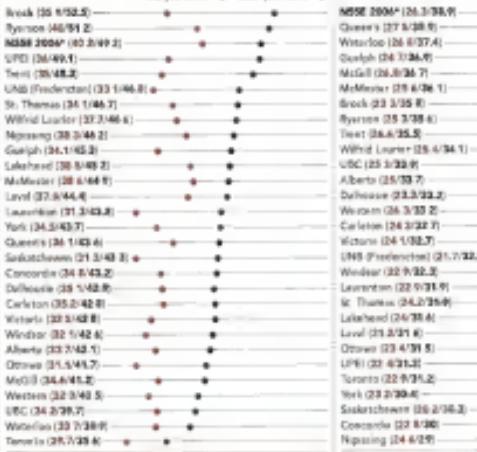
NSSE 2006 COMPARISON

**National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE)**

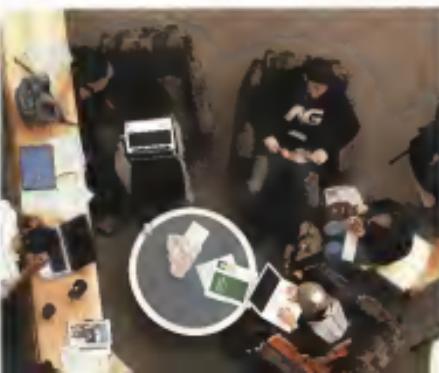
Active and Collaborative Learning assesses involvement and teamwork, measuring how often students work with classmates, make class presentations, or participate in community-based projects. Enriching Educational Experience recognizes that diversity and complementary learning opportunities enhance academic programs. This includes internships, research, co-op, community service, study abroad, as well as a campus environment that promotes contact among students from different backgrounds.

**Active and Collaborative Learning**

More year results • Softer year results



\*NSSE 2006 represents results from 547 Canadian and American universities.



working happens to subvert that, then students also give relatively consistent satisfaction scores. Conway doesn't report specific open questions, and says that they are "roughly correlated, but not particularly well, with NSSE engagement scores." But he doesn't view satisfaction scores as being as useful as the more "quantified" measures of NSSE. "Student engagement readings have to be taken with a grain of salt," says Conway.

For example, students at a primarily residential university, with all the social life and student interaction that implies, might be more satisfied than someone at a commuter school. And, given that they attend a small, residential school, NSSE results might also indicate that they are more engaged. Conway cautions against reading too much of student satisfaction data. "On average, Canadian students are reasonably satisfied and that's

ENRICHING EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE Canadian schools were below average on this NSSE measure

PHOTO: ALBERTA SIT/STUDENTS.COM

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## NSSSE 2008 BENCHMARK COMPARISONS

### National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE)

Supportive Campus Environment measures factors that students perceive as important to their success, including making and maintaining relationships between students, faculty and administration staff, as well as providing support for academic and non-academic endeavours.

#### Supportive Campus Environment

Postsecondary results • Undergraduate results

Trent (90.2/100.0)	•
UPEI (88.2/98.0)	•
Nipissing (84.8/84.0)	•
St. Thomas (84.5/78.0)	•
Brock (84.3/87.0)	•
Guelph (83.8/58.0)	•
Queen's (83.7/53.0)	•
<b>NSSSE 2008* (83.5/53.0)</b>	•
Wilfrid Laurier (83.0/53.0)	•
McMaster (83.0/52.0)	•
UBC (Postsecondary) (83.0/53.0)	•
Victoria (84.0/40.0)	•
Laval (83.0/22.0)	•
Western (80.6/12.0)	•
Concordia (83.7/21.0)	•
Waterloo (81.7/11.0)	•
Cascadia (81.5/11.0)	•
Saskatchewan (81.8/9.0)	•
Lakehead (84.2/9.0)	•
Simon Fraser (85.4/56.0)	•
Carleton (84.3/9.0)	•
Waterloo (87.5/49.0)	•
Dalhousie (86.1/48.0)	•
Alberta (83.4/48.0)	•
York (81.1/46.0)	•
McGill (80.9/45.0)	•
UBC (80.8/44.0)	•
Toronto (81.6/44.0)	•
Ottawa (82.6/44.0)	•

\*2008: 2008 represents results from 137 Canadian and American universities.

a good way I wouldn't make hay out of what appears to be minor differences."

To help improve the student experience, and in response to the findings of these surveys, universities are developing innovative programs and support services to help improve the student experience. In 2005, the University of Calgary established the Quality Money Fund. The student government, in consultation with the student community, can direct money to projects that improve the student learning experience. Later this year, the student union directed \$1.37 million to establish a variety of programs such as an undergraduate research program in health and wellness, a classroom reduction program, and the establishment of a Teaching Excellence Awards program. UBC hired Nobel laureate Wieman to study

and refine the teaching of science at the undergraduate level. And many universities are introducing new ways to deliver first year programs that give students a chance to experience small seminar-type settings that are more often associated with upper year courses. These small learning groups are particularly important at large universities where first year students often sit in large lecture halls with hundreds of others, rarely getting a chance to ask a question or discuss ideas with the professor or fellow students. In fact, 17 per cent of Canadian first-year students told the NSSE that they have never asked a question in class, compared to just three per cent of their American peers. All Canadian universities are trying to address this problem. For example, the University of Toronto has

First Year Learning Communities in the faculty of arts and science, bringing together groups of 10 students in the same section of first year courses in a regularly scheduled meeting facilitated by an upper year peer mentor. The meetings include social, developmental and academic programing. In addition, a staff and faculty advisor attend the meetings.

Even though universities rely heavily on surveys to improve the quality of the undergraduate learning experience, many universities say all refuse to make that information public. Where universities declined to provide this data, Maclean's filed access requests through provincial freedom of information and protection of privacy legislation. Several universities refused data as a result of the flags. ■



**WHAT PROFESSION?** According to NSSE, the level of student faculty interactions in Canadian universities is way below the U.S. average.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFF KAHN FOR NSSE; COURTESY OF NSSE; PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFF KAHN FOR NSSE

## SHERIDAN: LEADERS IN POLYTECHNIC EDUCATION



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PHOTOGRAPH BY TERRY O'LEARY FOR THE GLOBE AND MAIL  
BY MARY DIXON • University-based students are keen to learn as much as possible before deciding on which university to attend, querying those who may be in a position to have an opinion worth hearing: "Take those opinions and multiply them by hundreds of thousands and you have the size behind *Ask the Experts*," a national survey. What do people, whose professions put them in a position to form opinions about how well universities are meeting the needs of students and producing graduates ready to embark on successful careers, really think?

To find out what the professors talk about the state of postsecondary education in Canada, Marleau selected the opinion of 1,126 individuals across the country, asking for their views on quality, innovation and leadership of Canadian universities. Those surveyed included university officials at ranked institutions, high school principals and guidance counselors from every province and territory, the heads of a wide var-

### The reputational survey seeks opinions on university performance

## ASKING THE EXPERTS



MAKING THE GRADE: Graduates attend convocation day in the Arts Centre at Goldthwaite University

those universities about which they have an informed opinion.

The reputational survey lists a regional as well as a national company that divides the country into four key areas: the western provinces, Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces. All respondents completed a national survey; university officials, principals and guidance counselors who completed regional ones, allowing them the opportunity to focus on the region they know best. The national and regional surveys are combined to produce the final results.

The reputational survey achieved an overall response rate of 16.9 per cent. Broken out by gender, the response rates were: 21 per cent for university officials, 15 per cent for high school principals and guidance counselors, 14 per cent for CEOs, corporate recruiters and heads of organizations. ■

TOP-NOTCH CARE: A deer-legged patient is prepared for an MRI at U of Guelph's vet college





## NATIONAL REPUTATIONAL RANKING

McLean's surveyed high-school principals and guidance counsellors, university officials, heads of organizations, as well as CEOs and recruiters at corporations across the country, asking for their views on quality and innovation at Canadian universities. This chart displays the results of the reputational ranking combining all the universities from the primarily undergraduate, comprehensive and medical doctoral categories into one group.

### BEST OVERALL

- 1 Waterloo
- 2 McGill
- 3 Alberta
- 4 Toronto
- 5 McMaster
- 6 UBC
- 7 Queen's
- 8 Guelph
- 9 Sherbrooke
- 10 Western
- 11 Victoria
- 12 Simon Fraser
- 13 Ryerson
- 14 St. Francis Xavier
- 15 Saskatchewan
- 16 Dalhousie
- 17 Acadia
- 18 Calgary
- 19 Waterloo
- 20 Wilfrid Laurier
- 21 Memorial
- 22 Laval
- 23 Mount Allison
- 24 Ottawa
- 25 York
- 26 Winnipeg
- 27 Lethbridge
- 28 Concordia
- 29 Manitoba
- 30 New Brunswick
- 31 Trent
- 32 St. Thomas
- 33 Saint Mary's
- 34 UPEI
- 35 Carleton
- 36 Regina
- 37 Brock
- 38 Bishop's
- 39 UNBC
- 40 Mount Saint Vincent
- 41 MUN
- 42 Moncton
- 43 Lakehead
- 44 Waterloo
- 45 Capilano
- 46 Nipissing
- 47 Brandon

### HIGHEST QUALITY

- 1 McGill
- 2 Waterloo
- 3 Queen's
- 4 Toronto
- 5 UBC
- 6 McMaster
- 7 Guelph
- 8 Western
- 9 Ouellet
- 10 Visalia
- 11 Dalhousie
- 12 Sherbrooke
- 13 St. Francis Xavier
- 14 Montreal
- 15 Simon Fraser
- 16 Wilfrid Laurier
- 17 Acadia
- 18 Saskatchewan
- 19 Calgary
- 20 Mount Allison
- 21 Memorial
- 22 Level
- 23 Ryerson
- 24 Ottawa
- 25 York
- 26 Manitoba
- 27 New Brunswick
- 28 Concordia
- 29 Lethbridge
- 30 St. Thomas
- 31 Saint Mary's
- 32 Bishop's
- 33 Trent
- 34 Winnipeg
- 35 Mount Saint Vincent
- 36 Mount Saint Vincent
- 37 UPEI
- 38 Regina
- 39 Carleton
- 40 Brock
- 41 MUN
- 42 Lakehead
- 43 Waterloo
- 44 Laurentian
- 45 Capilano
- 46 Nipissing
- 47 Brandon

### HIGHEST INNOVATION

- 1 Waterloo
- 2 Alberta
- 3 McMaster
- 4 UBC
- 5 Guelph
- 6 McGill
- 7 Toronto
- 8 Queen's
- 9 Sherbrooke
- 10 Victoria
- 11 Simon Fraser
- 12 Western
- 13 Ryerson
- 14 Western
- 15 Ryerson
- 16 Acadia
- 17 St. Francis Xavier
- 18 Wilfrid Laurier
- 19 Dalhousie
- 20 St. Francis Xavier
- 21 York
- 22 Level
- 23 Ottawa
- 24 Mount Allison
- 25 Winnipeg
- 26 Concordia
- 27 Mount Allison
- 28 York
- 29 Carleton
- 30 St. Thomas
- 31 Saint Mary's
- 32 Bishop's
- 33 Trent
- 34 Regina
- 35 St. Thomas
- 36 Carleton
- 37 UPEI
- 38 Regina
- 39 Laurentian
- 40 Mount Saint Vincent
- 41 Bishop's
- 42 Lakehead
- 43 Cape Breton
- 44 Waterloo
- 45 Laurentian
- 46 Nipissing
- 47 Brandon

### LEADERS OF TOMORROW

- 1 Waterloo
- 2 Alberta
- 3 McMaster
- 4 UBC
- 5 Guelph
- 6 McGill
- 7 Toronto
- 8 Queen's
- 9 Sherbrooke
- 10 Victoria
- 11 Simon Fraser
- 12 Western
- 13 Ryerson
- 14 Western
- 15 Ryerson
- 16 Acadia
- 17 St. Francis Xavier
- 18 Wilfrid Laurier
- 19 Dalhousie
- 20 St. Francis Xavier
- 21 York
- 22 Level
- 23 Ottawa
- 24 Mount Allison
- 25 Winnipeg
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- 39 Laurentian
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- 41 Bishop's
- 42 Lakehead
- 43 Cape Breton
- 44 Waterloo
- 45 Laurentian
- 46 Nipissing
- 47 Brandon

PHOTOGRAPH BY: MIKE BURKHARDT

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# OUR 17TH ANNUAL RANKINGS

Maclean's evaluation of overall academic excellence at universities across the country

BY MARY DIPPER • With this year's ranking, Maclean's continues the tradition it established 15 years ago to provide a holistic annual assessment of a comprehensive package to help students choose the university that best suits their needs. The usual rankings assess Canadian universities on a diverse range of factors, from spending on student services and scholarships and bursaries, to funding for libraries and faculty success in obtaining research grants. Maclean's surveys universities with a focus on the undergraduate experience, and attempts to offer an overview of the quality of instructional services available to students at public universities across the country.

Maclean's places universities in one of three

categories, recognizing the differences in types of institutions, levels of awards funding, the diversity of offerings, and the range of graduate and professional programs. Primarily Undergraduate and Comprehensive universities are highly focused on undergraduate education, with relatively few graduate programs. Those in the Comprehensive category have a significant amount of research activity and a wide range of programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels, including professional degrees. Medical Doctoral universities offer a broad range of Ph.D. programs and research. In addition, all universities in this category have medical schools, which sets them apart in terms of the size of research grants.

Each category, Maclean's ranks the insti-



OPPORTUNITIES: MacEwan students on the lower left; new facilities at the University of British Columbia; enjoying fall on campus at Queen's

tutions on a range of factors—or performance indicators—so that broad awards grants are not emphasized. Primarily Undergraduate and Comprehensive universities are ranked on 14 performance measures. Medical Doctoral universities are ranked on 14. Figures include data from all federated and affiliated institutions. The magazine does not rank schools with fewer than 1,000 full-time students or those that are responsive due to a religious or specialized mission.

The ranking process begins in the spring when thousands of reputational surveys are sent to university officials, high-school principals and guidance counsellors, heads of organizations, CEOs and corporate recruiters across the country, asking for their views. The ranking process begins in the spring when thousands of reputational surveys are sent to university officials, high-school principals and guidance counsellors, heads of organizations, CEOs and corporate recruiters across the country, asking for their views.



ON QUALITY AND INNOVATION: Canadian university students. During the course of the ranking, Maclean's collects information on students' student and faculty awards from 65 administration agencies.

This year, Maclean's revised its methodology, and the rankings are now based entirely on publicly available data. Student and faculty numbers were obtained from Statistics Canada, as was data for all five financial categories—operating budget, spending on student services, scholarships and bursaries, library expenses and acquisitions—as well as total research income. For the social sciences and humanities research grants indicator, the mid-size science research grants index (for fiscal year 2008-2009) was measured directly from the three major federal grant

## Medical Doctoral ranking

The Maclean's ranking takes a measure of the undergraduate experience, comparing universities in three peer groups. These are the Medical Doctoral category, which have a broad range of Ph.D. programs and research, as well as medical schools.

OVERALL RANKINGS		STUDENTS & CLASSES		FACULTY		RESOURCES		STUDENT SUPPORT		LIBRARY		REPUTATION		
LAST YEAR	STUDENTS	STUDENTS	CLASSES	FACULTY	FACULTY	RESEARCH	BUDGET	SCHOLARSHIPS	STUDENT	EXPENSES	ACQUISITIONS	HOLDINGS	TOTAL	REPUTATIONAL
				FULL-TIME	FACULTY	DOLLARS		AWARDS	SUPPORT			HOLDINGS	HOLDINGS	EXPERIENCE
1	McGill	10	1	24 <sup>a</sup>	24 <sup>a</sup>	3	11	2	10	4	9 <sup>a</sup>	8	3	1
2	UBC	90	3	6	21 <sup>a</sup>	2	3	21 <sup>a</sup>	12	11	2	3	2	5
3	Queen's	20	2	12	1	9	21	1	5	10	1	1	4	8
4	Toronto	20	1	14	2	5	1	9	6 <sup>a</sup>	5	13	5	1	3
5	Alberta	90	6	10	5	7	4	3 <sup>a</sup>	3	5	12	2	2	10
6	McMaster	120	2	3	9	6	18	2	7	8	5	14	10	4
7	Western	90	13	11	11 <sup>a</sup>	10	9	10	1	4	12	4	7	8
8	Dalhousie	140	4	8	7 <sup>a</sup>	12	13	53	6	4	13	11	9	10
9	Ottawa	110	9 <sup>a</sup>	15	7 <sup>a</sup>	4	5	12	4 <sup>a</sup>	3	7	21	11	16
10	Calgary	120	8	21 <sup>a</sup>	14	14	11	5	13	9	3	6	6	11
11	Saskatchewan	110	16	27 <sup>a</sup>	16	15	14	16	2	11	5 <sup>a</sup>	4	6	9
12	Laval	65	9 <sup>a</sup>	9	11 <sup>a</sup>	8	8	9	15	9	8	13	11	13
13	Sherbrooke	10	12	5 <sup>a</sup>	13	13	18	19	13	1	15	9 <sup>a</sup>	16	7
14	Montreal	90	11	13	6	3	6	6	14	10	9	15	15	9
15	McGill	130	14	8	15	11	52	12	8	14	2	14	12	15

<sup>a</sup>Indicates tie.



GETTING THE BIG PICTURE: Students take notes during a kinesiology class at the University of Victoria.

## RESEARCH & INNOVATION

ung agencies the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. The Canadian Association of Research Libraries and its regional counterparts provided figures used for the library holdings indicators. All financial and library figures are for the fiscal year 2005/2006, unless

otherwise—such as from Canadian University Data Ontario (CUDO), an institute of the Council of Ontario Universities, and the British Columbia Higher Education Accountability Dataset (BC HEDAS). The rankings are weighted as follows:

### STUDENTS/CLASSES (20% of final score)

McAfee's collects data on the size

and composition of student and faculty numbers for 2004/2005. Beginning on page 112, you will also find display tables of additional data, such as average grade averages and graduation rates—information that, surprisingly, not all universities are willing to make public. McAfee obtained the data in due season directly from universities, from university websites—wherever such data was available

and ever possible—as well as from Commo-

nity and University Data Ontario (CUDO), an institute of the Council of Ontario Universities, and the British Columbia Higher Education Accountability Dataset (BC HEDAS). The rankings are weighted as follows:

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## RESEARCH & INNOVATION

### Weightings of Indicators

McAfee's ranks universities on 13 or 14 performance measures, according to peer grouping, and then allocates the appropriate weight to those measures.

STUDENTS/CLASSES	20%
Students/Classes	12%
Students/Faculty Ratio	10%
<b>FACULTY</b>	10%
Professors per Full-time Faculty	4%
Social Sciences and Humanities Grants	4%
Medical/Science Grants	4%
<b>RESOURCES</b>	10%
Total Research Dollars	4%
Operating Budget	4%
<b>STUDENT SUPPORT</b>	5%
Scholarships & Grants	6.5%
Student Services	6.5%
<b>LIBRARY</b>	5%
Expenses	5%
Acquisitions	5%
Holdings per Student	4% to 5%
Periodicals Holdings	5%
<b>REPUTATION</b>	22%
Reputational Survey	22%
Reputational Category	1%



SCENIC CAMPUS: The quad at Simon Fraser offers a place to study and contemplate.

full-time-equivalent students per full-time faculty member (10 per cent). The students/faculty ratio includes all students, graduate as well as undergrad.

**FACULTY (10%)** In assessing the caliber of faculty, McAfee's calculates the number who have won the past five years won major national awards, including the Distinguished Killam, Molson and Steacie prizes, the Royal Society of Canada awards, the NSERC Teaching Fellowships and 40 other award programs covering a total of 120 individual awards (as per year). To scale for institution size, the student count for each university is divided by each school's number of full-time faculty.

In addition, the magazine measures the success of faculty in securing research grants from each of the three major federal granting agencies: the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. McAfee's takes into account both the number and the dollar value received

last year, and divides the totals by each institution's full-time faculty count. Research grants are reported by how many are awarded to the primary investigator on project. Social sciences and humanities grants (10 per cent) and medical/sciences grants (4 per cent) were added as separate indicators.

**RESOURCES (10%)** This section combines the amount of money available for current expenses per student, full-time-equivalent students (in per cent). Students are weighed according to their level of study—bachelor, master's or doctorate—and their program of study.

This year, McAfee's introduces a new indicator to broaden the scope of the research-per-student ratio (in per cent). This figure, calculated relative to the size of each institution's full-time faculty, includes income from sponsored research, such as grants and contracts. Instead, program funding is given greater weight, as well as funding from non-governmental organizations.

## Comprehensive ranking

The McAfee's ranking takes a measure of the undergraduate experience, comparing universities in three peer groupings. Those in the Comprehensive category have a significant amount of research activity and a wide range of programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels, including professional degrees.

OVERALL RANKING		STUDENTS & CLASSES		FACULTY		RESOURCES		STUDENT SUPPORT		LIBRARY		REPUTATION	
YEAR	RANK	STUDENTS	CLASSES	AWARDS PER FULL-TIME FACULTY	SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES GRANTS	INDUSTRIAL & BUSINESS GRANTS	RESEARCH BUDGET	AWARDS & RESEARCH INCOME	OPERATING BUDGET	EXPENSES	ACQUISITIONS	HOLDINGS PER STUDENT	REPUTATIONAL SURVEY
1 Victoria	38	5	6	3	5	2	2	2	3	2	2	2 <sup>a</sup>	3
2 Simon Fraser	31	2	5	5	1	1	9	5	2	6	3	5	4
3 Waterloo	21	1	8	2	4	3	3	3	11	1	8	6 <sup>a</sup>	10
4 Guelph	31	6	6	9 <sup>a</sup>	3	6	1	1	9	6	3	10	1
5 Memorial	50	7	2	3	18	11	6	2	9	11	6 <sup>a</sup>	4	2 <sup>a</sup>
6 New Brunswick	21	9	1	6	9	10	7	5	18	7	1	51	1
7 Carleton	11	4	9	5	8	5	4	4	10	2	4	5	9
8 York	36	6	11	4	5	7	11	6	4	2	9	8	11
9 Ryerson	36	11	3	11	11	9	8	4	8	8 <sup>a</sup>	4	6	13
10 Windsor	39	18	10	8	7	4	9	8	5	1	6	3	4
11 Concordia	36	9	7	9 <sup>a</sup>	2	8	10	7	11	9 <sup>a</sup>	11	9	5

<sup>a</sup>Information not available

**STUDENT SUPPORT (12%)** To evaluate the assistance available to students, Maclean's examines the percentage of the budget spent on student services (6.5 per cent) as well as scholarships and bursaries (6.5 per cent). Expenditures are reviewed as they are reported to the Canadian Association of University Business Officers.

**LIBRARY (10%)** This section measures the breadth and currency of the collection. Use variables received points for the number of volumes and volume equivalents per number of full-time equivalent students (higher point for Primary Undergraduate and Co-op programs, four per cent for Medical Doctoral). The total holding per student is used in the Medical Doctoral category (one per cent), acknowledging the importance of extensive on-campus collections in those universities.

As well, Maclean's measured the percentage of a university's operating budget that was allocated to library services (five per cent) and the percentage of the library budget spent on updating the collection (one per cent). In acknowledging a shift from the traditional library model—books on shelves—to an electronic one, Maclean's publishes these numbers here in order to provide students with the widest range of information possible.

Assessments of student quality, Maclean's presents incoming students' average high-school grades. The figures are for full-time students attending university in their home province. No conversion formula is applied to incoming grade averages to adjust for pre-



**THIRD AT THE TOP:** Classmates of Acadia (left). Mount Allison students gather in front of Haig Hall residence.

visual differences or varying admissions policies, although CGPA grades are converted from an R scale to a percentage grade. As well, it should be noted that certain universities, to enhance accessibility, accept students with lower grades.

PHOTOGRAPH BY GORDON D. PUGH

To provide a more detailed picture of grade averages, Maclean's displays grades divided into six grade ranges, extending from less than 70 per cent to 95 per cent and higher. As a measure of drawing power, Maclean's counts the proportion of out-of-province students in the first-year undergraduate class, and the proportion of first-year international students.

In taking stock of retention rates, Maclean's looks for the percentage of full-time, first year students who return in second year. While many factors can affect a student's choice not



to return—personal considerations, or a decision to transfer to a program unavailable at their home university—student retention, on the whole, reflects a university's success in keeping its students on campus.

Maclean's also measures graduation rates by tracking an incoming cohort of full-time, first-year undergraduate students to determine if they received a degree within seven years. The graduation numbers include students in three year programs, as well as those in such second-entry programs as medicine, law and education—programs that have a highly selec-

tive admissions process. As such, the number of these programs at any given university can affect the overall graduation rate.

Finally, in assessing faculty, Maclean's counts the percentage of full-time instructional faculty members who have a Ph.D., a first professional degree or a terminal degree in their field. ■

**ON THE WEB:** Customize your own ranking using the Personalized University Ranking Tool at [www.macleans.ca/rankings](http://www.macleans.ca/rankings). Choose your own weights and indicators from our exclusive database.

## Primarily Undergraduate ranking

The Maclean's ranking takes a measure of the undergraduate experience, comparing universities in three peer groupings. These in the Primary Undergraduate category are largely focused on undergraduate education, with relatively few graduate programs.

OVERALL RANKING		STUDENTS & CLASSES		FACULTY		RESOURCES		STUDENT SUPPORT		LIBRARY		REPUTATION		
LAST YEAR	STUDENT AVERAGE	STUDENT-FAUCULTY RATIO	ANNUAL PER-PART-TIME STUDENT	SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES GRANTS	MBI RESEARCH GRANTS	TOTAL RESEARCH DOLLARS	OPERATING BUDGET	STUDENTS & FACULTY % OF BUDGET	STUDENTS & RESEARCH % OF BUDGET	EXPENSES	ACQUISITIONS	HOLDINGS PER STUDENT	REPUTATION SURVEY	
11 Acadia	13	2	4*	13*	11	10	16	2	8*	4*	8*	7	6	3
12 Mount Allison	22	1	3	4	14	5	17	8	7	10*	2	15	1	8
3 St. Francis Xavier	17	8*	9	6*	10	15	7	17*	12	9	13	4	10	2
14 UNB	16	3	4	2	5	7	5	1	16	10*	4	10*	20	14
15 Trent	19	8*	15	1	2	1	3	16	1	3	14	18	14	8
16 Lakehead	18	11*	7	12	19	2*	6	5	17	10*	5*	3	11	7
17 Wilfrid Laurier	15	10*	15	5	8	3	14	15	3	10*	15	13*	13	4
8 UPEI	19	5	4*	5	13	18	6	6	14	10*	5*	8	9	15
9 Winnipeg	12	4	12	19*	4	9	16	9	19	7	9*	10*	17	6
10 Laurentian	14*	11*	8	10	20	51	2	7	8	13	8	5	12	18
11 Lakehead	15	5	13	10*	8	6	5	20	2	10*	11*	2	8	17
13 MacEwan	18	14	5	17	7	99	13	10	15	10*	7	9	3	18
11 Ryerson	14*	20	30	15	12	53	16	8	50*	16*	10*	12	21	1
11 Saint Mary's	19	8*	19	12*	9	8	11	15	90*	4*	11*	20	15	10
19 Brock	19	10*	17	9	9	4	9	17*	6	2	16	13*	18	12
18 Mount Saint Vincent	11	19	18	2	3	3*	12	12	13	18	17	9	4	19
17 Bishop's	7	11*	11	10*	15	16*	19	3	16	21	1	1	7	13
18 Brandon	20	10	2	5*	21	20	16	13	20	6	3	21	2	21
19 St. Thomas	8	21	18	10*	16	16	21	21	5	1	9*	17	5	9
20 Ryerson	21	15	21	10*	17	12	26	11	8*	10*	16	16	20	20
21 Cape Breton	13	18	14	10*	19	16	8	19	21	6	21	19	18	19

\*Indicates tie.

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LEADING THE WAY: University of Western Ontario professor conducting class

## STUDENTS/CLASSES

Faculty members are the linchpin in a university's operation. Students look to their professors not only for the knowledge they impart, but for guidance and mentorship. Maclean's calculates the student/faculty ratio as a measure of student access to full-time faculty.

### Student/Faculty Ratio

Maclean's measures the number of full-time equivalent students per full-time faculty member. Figures listed here reflect the ratio for all students, graduate as well as undergraduate.

#### MEDICAL FACULTIES

1 Carleton 25  
2 Ryerson 22.9  
3 York 21.7

#### ENTITLED UNDERGRADUATE

1 Monash 13  
2 Brandon 15.2

#### ENTITLED GRADUATE

3 Mount Allison 15.7  
4 Acadia 16.9

#### ENTITLED POSTGRADUATE

5 UBC 16.9  
6 UVIC 17.5

#### ENTITLED PROFESSORIAL

7 Lethbridge 18.1  
8 Laurentian 14.2

#### ENTITLED PROFESSORIAL

9 St. Francis Xavier 16.3  
10 Mount Saint Vincent 19.4

#### ENTITLED PROFESSORIAL

11 Bishop's 20.9  
12 Winnipeg 24.7

#### ENTITLED PROFESSORIAL

13 Lakehead 25  
14 Cape Breton 25.2

#### ENTITLED PROFESSORIAL

15 Trent 26

#### ENTITLED PROFESSORIAL

16 Wilfrid Laurier 26.5

#### ENTITLED PROFESSORIAL

17 Brock 28.1

#### ENTITLED PROFESSORIAL

18 St. Thomas 28.8

#### ENTITLED PROFESSORIAL

19 Saint Mary's 29.6

#### ENTITLED PROFESSORIAL

20 Ryerson 31.1

#### ENTITLED PROFESSORIAL

21 Nipissing 32.3

#### ENTITLED PROFESSORIAL

1 New Brunswick 17.7

2 Memorial 18.5

3 Regina 19.1

4 Waterloo 20

5 Simon Fraser 21.1

6 Guelph 23.4

7 Concordia 25.6

8 Waterloo 25.9

9 Queen's 26.5

10 Western 27.1

11 York 27.7

12 Dalhousie 28.3

13 Waterloo 28.7

14 Western Ontario 29.1

15 Western Ontario 29.5

16 Western Ontario 29.8

17 Western Ontario 30.1

18 Western Ontario 30.4

19 Western Ontario 30.7

20 Western Ontario 31.0

21 Western Ontario 31.3

22 Western Ontario 31.6

23 Western Ontario 31.9

24 Western Ontario 32.2

25 Western Ontario 32.5

26 Western Ontario 32.8

27 Western Ontario 33.1

28 Western Ontario 33.4

29 Western Ontario 33.7

30 Western Ontario 34.0

31 Western Ontario 34.3

32 Western Ontario 34.6

33 Western Ontario 34.9

34 Western Ontario 35.2

35 Western Ontario 35.5

36 Western Ontario 35.8

37 Western Ontario 36.1

38 Western Ontario 36.4

39 Western Ontario 36.7

40 Western Ontario 37.0

41 Western Ontario 37.3

42 Western Ontario 37.6

43 Western Ontario 37.9

44 Western Ontario 38.2

45 Western Ontario 38.5

46 Western Ontario 38.8

47 Western Ontario 39.1

48 Western Ontario 39.4

49 Western Ontario 39.7

50 Western Ontario 40.0

51 Western Ontario 40.3

52 Western Ontario 40.6

53 Western Ontario 40.9

54 Western Ontario 41.2

55 Western Ontario 41.5

56 Western Ontario 41.8

57 Western Ontario 42.1

58 Western Ontario 42.4

59 Western Ontario 42.7

60 Western Ontario 43.0

61 Western Ontario 43.3

62 Western Ontario 43.6

63 Western Ontario 43.9

64 Western Ontario 44.2

65 Western Ontario 44.5

66 Western Ontario 44.8

67 Western Ontario 45.1

68 Western Ontario 45.4

69 Western Ontario 45.7

70 Western Ontario 46.0

71 Western Ontario 46.3

72 Western Ontario 46.6

73 Western Ontario 46.9

74 Western Ontario 47.2

75 Western Ontario 47.5

76 Western Ontario 47.8

77 Western Ontario 48.1

78 Western Ontario 48.4

79 Western Ontario 48.7

80 Western Ontario 49.0

81 Western Ontario 49.3

82 Western Ontario 49.6

83 Western Ontario 49.9

84 Western Ontario 50.2

85 Western Ontario 50.5

86 Western Ontario 50.8

87 Western Ontario 51.1

88 Western Ontario 51.4

89 Western Ontario 51.7

90 Western Ontario 52.0

91 Western Ontario 52.3

92 Western Ontario 52.6

93 Western Ontario 52.9

94 Western Ontario 53.2

95 Western Ontario 53.5

96 Western Ontario 53.8

97 Western Ontario 54.1

98 Western Ontario 54.4

99 Western Ontario 54.7

100 Western Ontario 55.0



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## RESOURCES

The financial resources at a university's disposal have an impact on its ability to provide students with many valuable opportunities, and to conduct innovative research. Maclean's measures the size of the operating budget per weighted full-time-equivalent student, as well as the amount of money available to faculty for research.

### Operating Budget

Operating expenditures per weighted full-time-equivalent student

#### MEDICAL DOCTORAL

1 Queen's	\$19,931
2 Saskatchewan	11,998
3 Alberta	11,214
4 UBC	11,211
5 Calgary	10,969
6 DeGroote	10,491
7 McMaster	10,419
8 Manitoba	10,371
9 Toronto	10,043
10 Waterloo	10,022
11 McGill	9,970
12 Ottawa	9,203
13 Sherbrooke	7,173
14 Montreal	6,827
15 Laval	5,543

#### COMPREHENSIVE

1 Simon Fraser	\$12,840
2 Memorial	11,455
3 Victoria	11,202
4 Regina	11,162
5 New Brunswick	10,471
6 York	10,330
7 Concordia	8,822
8 Windsor	8,854
9 Guelph	8,703
10 Carleton	4,392
11 Waterloo	7,617

#### PRIORITELY UNDERGRADUATE

1 UVic	\$13,238
2 Amelia	12,474
3 Bishop's	12,235
4 Mount Allison	12,086
5 Lakehead	11,612
6 UPEI	11,295
7 Lethbridge	11,240
8 Ryerson	11,087
9 Winnipeg	10,995
10 Moncton	10,994
11 Nipissing	10,486
12 Mount Saint Vincent	10,252
13 Brandon	10,088
14 Trent	9,993
15 Wilfrid Laurier	9,757
16 Saint Mary's	9,352
17 Brock	9,233
18 St. Francis Xavier	9,233
19 Cape Breton	9,154
20 Lakehead	8,836
21 St. Thomas	8,279

### Total Research Dollars

**These figures show total income from sponsored research, including grants and contracts, federal, provincial and foreign government funding, as well as funding from non-governmental organizations.**

#### MEDICAL DOCTORAL

(Per faculty member)	
1 Toronto	\$82,358
2 McMaster	26,115
3 McGill	26,517
4 Alberta	25,688
5 Ottawa	24,516
6 Montreal	24,578
7 UBC	23,513
8 Queen's	21,393
9 Laval	18,052
10 Western	16,150
11 Calgary	17,650
12 Waterloo	17,650
13 Sherbrooke	17,650
14 Montreal	17,650
15 Laval	17,650

#### COMPREHENSIVE

1 Simon Fraser	\$19,587
2 Waterloo	15,253
3 Waterloo	14,520
4 Carlton	12,734
5 Simon Fraser	10,625
6 Memorial	9,160
7 New Brunswick	8,167
8 Queen's	7,719
9 Mount Allison	7,695
10 Western	7,695
11 Brandon	7,248
12 Bishop's	7,020
13 Brandon	7,020
14 Ryerson	6,934
15 St. Thomas	7,312

#### PRIORITELY UNDERGRADUATE

1 UVic	\$13,238
2 Amelia	12,474
3 Bishop's	12,235
4 Mount Allison	12,086
5 Lakehead	11,612
6 UPEI	11,295
7 Lethbridge	11,240
8 Ryerson	11,087
9 Winnipeg	10,995
10 Moncton	10,994
11 Nipissing	10,486
12 Mount Saint Vincent	10,252
13 Brandon	10,088
14 Trent	9,993
15 Wilfrid Laurier	9,757
16 Saint Mary's	9,352
17 Brock	9,233
18 St. Francis Xavier	9,233
19 Cape Breton	9,154
20 Lakehead	8,836
21 St. Thomas	8,279

MAKING A CONNECTION As electric circuits course at Queen's

## STUDENT SUPPORT

The university experience should be more than just an education. Students need financial aid, as well as a variety of services and extracurricular opportunities. In these measures of student support, Maclean's examines the percentage of the operating budget devoted to student services and to scholarships and bursaries.

### Scholarships & Bursaries

Percentage of total operating expenditures devoted to scholarships and bursaries

#### MEDICAL DOCTORAL

#### PER CAPITA

1 Western	19.4
2 McGill	10.3
3 Alberta	10.2
4 DeGroote	10
5 Queen's	9.9
6 Ottawa	9.6
7 York	9.6
8 McMaster	9
9 Laval	8.5
10 Moncton	7.9
11 Concordia	7.7

#### PRIORITELY UNDERGRADUATE

#### PER CAPITA

1 Western	11.9
2 Guelph	10.1
3 Victoria	9
4 Wilfrid Laurier	8.4
5 Lakehead	7.7
6 Ryerson	7.2
7 Brandon	7.1
8 Brandon	7
9 Brandon	6.9
10 Brandon	6.8
11 Brandon	6.7
12 Brandon	6.6
13 Brandon	6.5
14 Brandon	6.4
15 Brandon	6.3

#### COMPREHENSIVE

#### PER CAPITA

1 Waterloo	11.9
2 Guelph	10.1
3 Victoria	9
4 Wilfrid Laurier	8.4
5 Lakehead	7.7
6 Ryerson	7.2
7 Brandon	7.1
8 Brandon	7
9 Brandon	6.9
10 Brandon	6.8
11 Brandon	6.7
12 Brandon	6.6
13 Brandon	6.5
14 Brandon	6.4
15 Brandon	6.3

### Student Services

Percentage of total operating expenditures devoted to student services

#### MEDICAL DOCTORAL

#### PERCENTAGE

1 Saskatchewan	5.8
2 New Brunswick	3.1
3 Alberta	2.7
4 Western	2.6
5 McLean	2.5
6 Laval	2.3
7 York	2.2
8 Waterloo	2.1
9 Western	2.1
10 Concordia	2.0
11 Lakehead	1.9
12 Brandon	1.8
13 Brandon	1.7
14 Brandon	1.6
15 Brandon	1.5
16 Brandon	1.4
17 Brandon	1.3
18 Brandon	1.2
19 Brandon	1.1
20 Brandon	1.0

#### COMPREHENSIVE

#### PERCENTAGE

1 Waterloo	6.6
2 York	6.6
3 Guelph	5.2
4 Carleton	5
5 Victoria	4.6
6 Simon Fraser	4.5
7 New Brunswick	4.2
8 Waterloo	3.7
9 Waterloo	3.4
10 Concordia	3.4
11 Brandon	3.4
12 Brandon	3.3
13 Brandon	3.2
14 Brandon	3.1
15 Brandon	3.0
16 Brandon	2.9
17 Brandon	2.8
18 Brandon	2.7
19 Brandon	2.6
20 Brandon	2.5

#### PRIORITELY UNDERGRADUATE

#### PERCENTAGE

1 St. Thomas	9.7
2 Brock	7.9
3 Trent	6.6
4 Audita	6.4
5 Saint Mary's	6.3
6 Brandon	6.2
7 Brandon	5.9
8 Brandon	5.8
9 Brandon	5.7
10 Brandon	5.6
11 Brandon	5.5
12 Brandon	5.4
13 Brandon	5.3
14 Brandon	5.2
15 Brandon	5.1
16 Brandon	5.0
17 Brandon	4.9
18 Brandon	4.8
19 Brandon	4.7
20 Brandon	4.6



PHOTOGRAPH BY DAVID PELLETIER



THE WORLD AWAITS. How much support can this Level student expect on the way?

## LIBRARY

Maclean's measures the percentage of the operating budget committed to library funding, as well as the collection's size and currency. Given the shift from a traditional model—books on shelves—to an electronic access model, Maclean's captures spending on electronic resources in both library expenses and acquisitions.



STUDY TIME: Preparing for mid-terms in Dalhousie's Killam Library

### Expenses

A measure of financial commitment, this indicator shows the percentage of the university budget directed to maintaining library services.

#### MEDICAL DOCTORAL

	Per cent
1. Queen's	68
2. Alberta	63
3. Calgary	61
4. McGill	6
5. Alberta	55
6. Saskatchewan	54
7. Ottawa	54
8. Laval	53
9. Montreal	52
10. Queen's	5
11. UBC	49
12. Western	47
13. Dalhousie	46
14. McMaster	45
15. Sherbrooke	37

#### COMPREHENSIVE

	Per cent
1. New Brunswick	61
2. Victoria	6
3. Simon Fraser	54
4. Regis	53
5. Carleton	54
6. Memorial	53
7. Waterloo	52
8. Windsor	51
9. York	43
10. Guelph	4
11. Concordia	24

#### PRIMARILY UNDERGRADUATE

	Per cent
1. Bishop's	44.8
2. Lakehead	42.3
3. Lethbridge	42.3
4. St. Francis Xavier	42.5
5. Laurentian	39.2
6. Moncton	39.2
7. Acadia	29.4
8. UPEI	29.1
9. Mount Saint Vincent	37.9
10. UNB	37.2
11. Winnipeg	37.2
12. Ryerson	35
13. Brock	35
14. Wilfrid Laurier	35
15. Mount Allison	34.9
16. Nipissing	33.2
17. St. Thomas	32.2
18. Trent	32.1
19. Cape Breton	31.8
20. Saint Mary's	30.8
21. Brandon	31.3

## Holdings per Student

These figures show the number of volumes in campus libraries, divided by the number of full-time-equivalent students.

#### MEDICAL DOCTORAL

1. Queen's	318
2. Alberta	305
3. UBC	273
4. Saskatchewan	249
5. Toronto	231
6. Calgary	211
7. Western	198
8. McGill	180
9. Dalhousie	162
10. McMaster	152
11. Ottawa	149
12. Moncton	140
13. Laval	129
14. Sherbrooke	123
15. Memorial	96

#### PRIMARILY UNDERGRADUATE

1. Mount Allison	391
2. Brandon	377
3. Moncton	293
4. Mount Saint Vincent	281
5. St. Thomas	271

## Total Library Holdings

This indicator measures total holdings in all campus libraries, acknowledging the importance of extensive on-campus collections at Medical Doctoral universities.

#### PRIMARILY DOCTORAL

1. Alberta	14,412
2. Alberta	9,872
3. UBC	9,296
4. Queen's	6,358
5. Western	5,959

#### PRIMARILY UNDERGRADUATE

1. Alberta	5,176
2. Calgary	4,89
3. McGill	4,29
4. Saskatchewan	4,2
5. Western	4,186

#### PRIMARILY COMPREHENSIVE

1. New Brunswick	3,738
2. Memorial	3,157
3. Victoria	3,137
4. Western	2,239
5. Dalhousie	1,787

**Methodology**  
Full description of the methodology, page 180

## Acquisitions

We gauge the currency of resources, Maclean's measures the properties of the library budget allocated to updating the university's collection, including electronic access.

#### MEDICAL DOCTORAL

	Per cent
1. Queen's	38
2. UBC	34.3
3. Alberta	32.2
4. Western	29.6
5. Laval	29.1
6. Saskatchewan	28.6
7. McMaster	27.5
8. Ottawa	27.6
9. McGill	27.4
10. Sherbrooke	27.3
11. Dalhousie	27.2
12. Alberta	27.1
13. Toronto	26.8
14. Manitoba	24.6
15. Montreal	24.4

#### COMPREHENSIVE

	Per cent
1. New Brunswick	61
2. Victoria	6
3. Simon Fraser	54
4. Regis	53
5. Carleton	54
6. Memorial	53
7. Waterloo	52
8. Windsor	51
9. York	43
10. Guelph	4
11. Concordia	24

#### PRIMARILY UNDERGRADUATE

	Per cent
1. Bishop's	44.8
2. Lakehead	42.3
3. Lethbridge	42.3
4. St. Francis Xavier	42.5
5. Laurentian	39.2
6. Moncton	39.2
7. Acadia	29.4
8. UPEI	29.1
9. Mount Saint Vincent	37.9
10. UNB	37.2
11. Winnipeg	37.2
12. Ryerson	35
13. Brock	35
14. Wilfrid Laurier	35
15. Mount Allison	34.9
16. Nipissing	33.2
17. St. Thomas	32.2
18. Trent	32.1
19. Cape Breton	31.8
20. Saint Mary's	30.8
21. Brandon	31.3



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## GRADES AND MORE

Grades are a strong indicator of student quality and potential. Maclean's presents two measures of entering grades: the overall grade averages of incoming first-year students, and a breakdown by ranges. Other measures on the following pages include the percentage of first-year students who return for a second year, and the proportion who graduate in a reasonable time. As well, Maclean's measures the number of full-time faculty with a Ph.D., a professional or terminal degree.



### Average Entering Grade

Here are the average final year grades of full-time, first-year students entering from a high school or Quebec's CEGEP system. Grades are for students entering university in their home province in fall 2006.

	60% & below	60% & above
McGill	69.2%	58.9%
Queens	66.2%	62.7%
McMaster	68.5%	62.6%
Saskatchewan	67.7%	63.1%
Waterloo	66.4%	63.1%
Simon Fraser	66.1%	62.5%
Western	66%	60%
Acadia	64.5%	58.1%
Mount Allison	64.4%	58.7%
St. Francis Xavier	64.4%	60.5%
Cape Breton	64.2%	59.9%
McMaster	64.1%	59.5%
Bishop's	64%	59.5%
Regina	64%	59.5%
Victoria	63.5%	59.4%
St. Thomas	63.5%	59%
Toronto	63.4%	58.7%
New Brunswick	63.2%	58%
Guelph	63%	57.9%

### Grade Distribution

Below is a breakdown of average entering grades showing the percentage of students who entered with grades in each of the following ranges.

	60% & below	60-70%	70-79%	79-89%	89-90%	90-100%
Acadia	2.7	3.7	17	18.2	25.4	22.7
Bishop's	0.6	2.5	23.7	26.1	29.8	18
Brick	5.5	29.6	26.7	27.5	14	5.2
Cape Breton	3.8	8.3	17	20.6	22.2	22.6
Carleton	0.4	12.8	23.6	27.7	21.9	10.9
Guelph	0	1	29	36	24	9
Lakehead	8.7	27.6	24.3	20.3	12.6	4.8
Lethbridge	6	19	22	31	15	5
McMaster	6.2	19.5	24.3	22.2	16.5	9.3
McGill	0	0	0	8.8	44.6	38.1
McMaster	0	0	23.1	36.2	23.8	13.3
Memorial	2	26.4	26	23.7	18.7	4.4
Montreal	0	3.3	3	20.3	33.9	36.1
Mount Allison	1.6	10.4	12.7	23.7	25.2	15.9
Mount Saint Vincent	4.8	12.2	21.8	27	16.5	12.9
New Brunswick	3.9	3.6	26.5	23.6	24.5	15
NoVAZ	6.1	15.5	23.4	32.1	14.7	8.9
UNB	2.6	15.4	28.7	21.6	20.7	18.2
UVic	1.8	13	20.6	26.1	32	14.1
UPEI	3.3	19.2	21.1	26.4	19.8	14.1
Queen's	0	0	1.7	19.3	34.1	34.6
Regina	5.9	7.9	16.1	19.1	22.4	29.1
St. Francis Xavier	1.3	7.2	16	29.8	23.9	17.5
Saint Mary's	7.5	14.5	18.4	24.5	19.2	19.4
St. Thomas	0	12.8	19.8	39.9	28.3	17.2
Saskatchewan	0	3.9	9.9	17.7	27.9	28.4
Trent	12	28.7	19.4	20.1	14.6	6.6
Victoria	0.2	5.5	23.8	27.1	25.8	13.7
Waterloo	0.1	1.2	12.3	22.7	31	24.9
Western	0	0.3	7.4	23.8	36	19
Wilfrid Laurier	0.3	13.8	25.5	32.6	25.5	7.1
Windsor	1.4	20.4	25.9	25.5	13.6	7.2
Winnipeg	10.2	18.7	18.6	39.8	25.8	17.1
York	0	5.5	29.7	29.9	17.9	11.3

Full description of the methodology, page 116.

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**Proportion Who Graduate**

The graduation rate tracks undergraduate students to determine if they received a degree within seven years. Below are the percentages of full-time, first-year students in fall 2005 who graduated by 2004.

	PER CENT	PER CENT	
Queen's	88.5	Saskatchewan	89.5
Cape Breton	87.6	Toronto	88.3
McGill	83.7	Bishop's	88.1
Montreal	83.7	St. Francis Xavier	87.6
McMaster	88.8	Acadia	87.6
Toronto	86.1	McGill	87.7
Guelph	79.3	St. Thomas	85.7
Waterloo	79.3	Carleton	84.3
Wilfrid Laurier	78.7	Mount Allison	82.7
Western	78.2	Saint Mary's	81.7
Ottawa	79.2	Aurora	77.3
Bishop's	74.2	Memorial	88.3
Lehend	74.4	Alberta	11.6
Saint Mary's	74	Manitoba	10
Waterloo	74	Carleton	9.5
Wilfrid Laurier	74	Saint Mary's	17.8
Western	74	Windsor	8.9
Ottawa	74	Bishop's	8.7
Bishop's	74	Queen's	15.3
Lehend	74	Cape Breton	8.7
Saint Mary's	74	UPEI	8.7
Waterloo	74	Alberta	15.2
Wilfrid Laurier	74	Queen's	9.3
Western	73.7	New Brunswick	14.4
Lakehead	73.1	Waterloo	7.8
Brick	72.5	Lehend	7.2
UPEI	71.2	Mount Allison	7



A STRING OUT: Movement class at the University of Victoria

**Student Retention**

These figures show the percentage of full-time, first-year students enrolled in fall 2005 who returned to university the following year.

	PER CENT	PER CENT	
Queen's	93.4	Victoria	94.1
McGill	93.5	Nipissing	85.2
Western*	93.5	Alberta*	85.1
Guelph	93.3	Toronto	85
Saint Mary's	93.1	Bishop's	83.8
Toronto	93.4	Cape Breton	83.7
Lakehead	93.2	New Brunswick	83.4
Wilfrid Laurier	93.8	Waterloo	83.3
Montreal	93.8	Saskatchewan	82.7
Waterloo	93.5	Windsor	82.8
Carleton	93.1	Aurora	82
UPEI	88	Mount Allison	80
Brick	87.9	Waterloo	79
Saint Fraser	88	Memorial	79.1
York	87.9	St. Thomas	77
McMaster	87.8	Waterloo	75.7
Ottawa	87.6	UPEI	75.3
Ryerson	87	Mount Allison	75.2
Laurel	86.7	Lehend	70.5
St. Francis Xavier	86.3	Waterloo	70.5

\*Students entering in fall 2004

\*\*Students entering in fall 2005

**Out of Province (First Year)**

Percentage of students from other provinces, in fall 2006.

PER CENT

	PER CENT
Mount Allison	52.7
Bishop's	48.7
St. Francis Xavier	39.7
Acadia	38.6
McGill	37.9
St. Thomas	23
Memorial	18.4
Saint Mary's	17.8
UPEI	17.3
Queen's	15.3
Alberta	14.5
Waterloo	14.5
New Brunswick	14.4
Lehend	14.2
Carleton	13
Waterloo	11.8
Mount Allison	11.6
Memorial	10
Carleton	9.5
Saint Mary's	8.9
Bishop's	8.7
Queen's	8.7
UPEI	8.7
Alberta	8.4
Memorial	8.4
Mount Saint Vincent	7.8
Carleton	7.4
Western*	6.2
Saskatchewan	6.1
Toronto	5.9
UNBC	5.3
Lakehead	4.3
Montreal	3.9
Ryerson	3.3
Winnipeg	2.6
Brigade	2.5
Quebec	2.2
Laurel	2
Waterloo	1.9
Trent	1.8
McMaster	1.6
Mississauga	1.1
Waterloo	1
York	0.3
Brick	0.8
Wilfrid Laurier	0.8

\*Students entering in fall 2005

**International (First Year)**

Percentage of students from outside Canada, in fall 2006.

PER CENT

	PER CENT
McGill	25.1
Saint Mary's	17.5
Aurora	17.3
Memorial	16.3
Alberta	11.6
Manitoba	10
Carleton	9.5
Montreal	9.3
Wilfrid Laurier	8.8
St. Francis Xavier	8.8
Brock	8.5
Lakehead	8.4
St. Thomas	8.4
Waterloo	8.3
UPEI	8.2
Alberta	8.1
Memorial	8.1
Carleton	8
Victoria	7.9
Waterloo	7.8
Regina	7.2
New Brunswick	7.2
UPEI	7.2
Ryerson	7
Carleton	7.0
Mount Saint Vincent	7
St. Thomas	6.4
Western*	6.3
Brigade	4
Waterloo	3.3
McMaster	2.9
Winnipeg	2.6
New Brunswick	2.6
St. Francis Xavier	2.6
UPEI	2.2
Trent	2
Carleton	1.8
Waterloo	1.8
Memorial	1.8
Waterloo	1.7
Carleton	1.6
Waterloo	1.5
Memorial	1.4
Waterloo	1.3
Carleton	1.3
Waterloo	1.2
Carleton	1.1
Waterloo	1
York	0.3
UNBC	0.8
Brick	0.8
Saskatchewan	0.4
Wilfrid Laurier	0.3
Mississauga	0.3

\*Students entering in fall 2005

**Faculty with Terminal Degree**

The figures below show the percentage of full-time instructional faculty members, as of fall 2006, who have a PhD, a first professorial, terminal degree, or a terminal degree in their field.

PER CENT

	PER CENT	PER CENT	
Guelph	98.9	Acadia	99.5
McGill	98.3	Trent	99.8
Queen's	97.8	Western*	99.4
Saint Mary's	97	Ottawa	99.8
Montreal	95.3	Wilfrid Laurier	88.8
St. Francis Xavier	94.8	Memorial	86.4
York	94.8	Brock	85.8
St. Thomas	94.6	Lakehead	84.8
Saskatchewan	93.3	Winnipeg	84.9
Victoria	93	Waterloo*	83.4
Waterloo	92.8	Regina	82.8
New Brunswick	92.7	Laurel	80.9
UPEI	92.7	Ryerson	80
Carleton	92.6	Mount Saint Vincent	79
McMaster	91.3	Redeems	78.4
Mount Allison	91.1	Cape Breton	73.5
Toronto	91.1	Mississauga	71.3
UNBC	90.9	Lethbridge	70.2

\*Figures are for fall 2005



WINDOW SEAT: Studying in McGraw's new library

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HRD (2012) Faculties' sense of accomplishment in the assessment of the University of Saskatchewan

## The MacLean's Directory

Every university in the Chronicle's survey has a unique history, a distinct mission—and its own particular strengths. The student numbers

PROVINCY	LOCATION AND FEDERATED STATE	1911	1916	PERCENT INCREASE
Alberta	Winnipeg, H. S. (1913)	3,225	366	
Alberta	Edmonton (1908)	32,799	37,572	
Manitoba*	Sh尔维顿, 蒙特 (1914)	2,131	495	
Manitoba*	Brandon, Man. (1909)	2,279	923	
British Columbia	Vancouver and Victoria (1913)	33,368	14,605	
BCBC	Kelowna, C. B. (1908)	2,000	2,000	
Manitoba	St. Catharines, Ont. (1916)	14,028	3,425	
Calgary*	Calgary (1916)	24,647	3,656	
Cape Breton	Sydney, N. S. (1916)	2,467	476	
Carleton	Ottawa (1912)	19,176	4,072	
Concordia	Montreal (1916)	19,748	8,944	
Quebec	Hatfield (1916)	13,228	2,214	
Guelph	Guelph, Ont. (1916)	17,163	3,981	
Lakehead	Thunder Bay, Ont. (1916)	4,093	1,551	
Laurier	Sudbury, Ont. (1916)	4,495	2,665	
Laval	Ottawa City (1916)	23,303	11,498	
Lethbridge	Lethbridge, Alta. (1917)	7,048	986	
Manitoba	Winnipeg (1917)	20,963	5,531	
McGill	Montreal (1920)	28,193	5,729	
McMaster	HAMILTON (1917)	23,231	3,747	
Memorial	St. John's and Corner Brook, Nfld. (1925)	14,185	3,134	
Moncton*	Moncton, Edmundston and Shippagan, N. E. (1916)	5,168	1,989	
Montreal	Montreal (1916)	35,465	18,331	
Mount Allison	SAINT JAMES, N. B. (1919)	2,123	722	
Mount Saint	Hull, Que. (1912)	2,347	2,152	

UNIVERSITY	LOCATIONS AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS	FULL-TIME STUDENTS	PART-TIME STUDENTS
New Brunswick	Fredericton and Saint John, N.B. (1965)	13,164	1,809
UNB			
McGill	Montreal, Que. (1962)	3,625	925
Mount Royal	Montreal, Que. (1962)	2,180	1,173
Simon Fraser (UBC)	Vancouver, B.C. (1963)		
Ottawa	Ottawa (1968)	20,694	4,886
Prince Edward Island (UPEI)	Charlottetown (1964)	3,334	741
Queen's	Kingston, Ont. (1964)	19,765	3,469
Regina	Regina (1974)	7,711	3,453
Ryerson	Toronto (1968)	16,739	14,006
St. Francis	Antigonish, N.S. (1953)	4,151	525
Xavier			
Saint Mary's	Halifax (1962)	6,728	906
St. Thomas	Fredricton (1912)	2,599	206
Saskatchewan	Saskatoon, Sask. (1967)	18,895	3,843
Shea-Brinkley*	Shawbridge, Ont. (1964)	13,200	5,211
Saint Francis	Burnaby, B.C. (1962)	14,812	90,830
Toronto	Toronto (1927)	43,819	12,473
York*	Kingston, Ont. (1963)	5,910	1,480
Victoria	Victoria (1962)	12,160	6,192
Waterloo	Waterloo, Ont. (1957)	26,396	2,576
Western Ontario	London, Ont. (1958)	30,197	4,079
Wilfrid Laurier	Waterloo, Ont. (1911)	12,447	2,258
Windsor	Windsor, Ont. (1957)	13,496	3,387
Winnipeg	Winnipeg (1971)	6,348	3,195

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CHRONICLE

## THE BOTTOM LINE

PURSUING A UNIVERSITY DEGREE requires determination. And paying for the experience is not getting any easier. On average, tuition fees across Canada increased by 8.5 percent, slightly lower than last year's rise of 9.2 percent. New Brunswick and Quebec had the highest increases at 11.8 percent, while Ontario and Alberta saw rises of 6.4 and 6.2 percent respectively. Quebec lifted a 10-year freeze on tuition, although residents of the province continue to pay the lowest average tuition fees in the country. Macaulay, British Columbia, and Manitoba had small increases of less than three percent, while dues in Saskatchewan



BISHOP'S STUDENT: Quebec offers the lowest tuition nationally

and Newfoundland remained virtually unchanged. And as in previous years, international students took it on the chin again this year, with their fees rose by a maternal average of 4.5 percent.

Two provinces headed in the opposite direction. Prince Edward Island slashed tuition by a whopping 5.8 percent, and Nova Scotia reduced fees by 4.5 percent. Despite the decrease, Nova Scotia remains the most expensive province in which to study, with an average tuition fee of \$13,318 – and out-of-province students are not eligible for the \$1,000 provincial reduction program.

When it comes to compulsory university fees, students across the country are paying more this year, especially in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. *Constance Mathew/Vince*

All fees in the accompanying chart are for undergraduate arts and science students. Tuition fees are for 2007-08. The chart does not include tuition fees for Quebec institutions where out-of-province students apply, and universities where tuition differentials fees for arts programs and science programs. The chart also does not include tuition fees for basic residential fees for residents of 2007-08. Many Nova Scotia universities have basic residential fees for residents of the province. Out-of-province students must pay \$100 more each year than the tuition fees listed here. Tuition fees for students in Quebec are not included in the chart. Tuition fees for students in the rest of Canada include residence fees, if students are required by another insurance plan, plus one cap on the cost of room and board. Tuition fees in Quebec are not included in the chart.

UNIVERSITY	CONVENTIONAL TUITION FEES	ARTS TUITION FEES	SCIENCE TUITION FEES	TOTAL FEES
Sherbrooke (Quebec students)	13,750	1,157	13,298	
UQAM (Quebec students)	1,768	518	2,280	
Montreal (Quebec students)	1,768	600	2,386	
Bishop's (Quebec students)	1,768	911	2,679	
Memorial	2,550	456	3,019	
Concordia (Quebec students)	1,748	1,322	3,099	
Brandon (Arts)	2,730	445	3,175	
McGill (Quebec students)	1,768	1,428	3,199	
Brandon (Sciences)	2,955	445	3,410	
Winnipeg (Arts)	2,911	877	3,588	
Manitoba	2,970	637	3,607	
Winnipeg (Sciences)	3,368	877	4,072	
UBC (Arts)	4,257	658	4,917	
UNBC	4,277	708	4,988	
St. Thomas	4,570	455	5,025	
Laurier	4,828	817	5,042	
Simon Fraser	4,533	517	5,056	
Saskatchewan (Arts)	4,418	948	5,064	
Carleton	4,534	543	5,081	
Regina (Arts)	4,581	849	5,091	
Lethbridge	4,479	629	5,098	
Ottawa	4,546	588	5,132	
Saskatchewan (Sciences)	4,529	648	5,157	
Waterloo	4,491	668	5,166	
Windsor	4,460	704	5,164	
UPEI	4,440	737	5,177	
Ryerson	4,559	612	5,181	
Alberta	4,446	529	5,209	
Brick	4,547	673	5,226	
Regina (Sciences)	4,649	549	5,229	
Nipissing	4,215	928	5,241	
Lethbridge	4,380	866	5,249	
Montreal (out-of-province students)	6,661	608	5,261	
Western	4,921	769	5,295	
Trent	4,569	738	5,299	
Queen's	6,529	738	5,311	
Waterloo	4,582	755	5,337	
Calgary	4,740	589	5,339	
McMaster	4,514	832	5,384	
UBC (Sciences)	4,683	671	5,384	
Monash	4,920	844	5,384	
Wilfrid Laurier	4,859	818	5,387	
York	4,568	854	5,422	
Cape Breton*	5,180	296	5,456	
Douglas	4,860	938	5,476	
Toronto	4,570	965	5,535	
Saint Mary's (Arts)*	5,080	454	5,534	
Sheffield (out-of-province students)	5,141	457	5,588	
Saint Mary's (Sciences)*	5,180	454	5,634	
UPEI (out-of-province students)	5,141	518	5,684	
Mount Saint Vincent (Arts)*	5,520	742	5,792	
New Brunswick	5,482	801	5,973	
Bishop's (out-of-province students)	5,141	911	6,052	
Mount Saint Vincent (Sciences)*	5,385	742	6,097	
Dalhousie (Arts)*	5,530	776	6,305	
St. Francis Xavier*	5,205	728	6,433	
Concordia (out-of-province students)	5,141	1,322	6,463	
McGill (out-of-province students)	5,341	1,422	6,653	
Mount Allison	6,720	257	6,977	
DeGroote (Sciences)*	6,340	775	7,115	
Acadia*	8,137	1,881	7,213	

PHOTOGRAPH BY ANTHONY

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from whalers down to trappers. "In hunting, the main objective is to make money," he argues. "But at First Nations, that profit has to go to rebuilding community infrastructure. That means you take all your profits and give it to your community. That's why Aboriginals will never give up." Of course, he adds, the world's most common form of oil is still—albeit in trust by the Crown. Even when Ottawa takes over title ownership to First Nations, individual members cannot access loans from the bank. Legally, the capital belongs the community.

So who gets the gold? And who shares development? Buffalo Point isn't the only band struggling with these questions. On reserves where there has been economic development, inevitably it's better for the benefit of a small elite, says the University of Manitoba's Peter Naldaayid, an expert in Aboriginal cultural politics. That has led to schisms among the majority—legally, shareholders in the development. In 2001, band members took Thunder to court, in a bid to split open the books of the Buffalo Point Development Corporation, a business started 30 years ago by his father, Jim.

The issue isn't always of fraud or mismanagement; all, Cobahashan Thunder has made Buffalo Point his private paradise. "There's just one family benefitting." Beyond the chief's relatives, band members don't staff reserve businesses, he says. (Buffalo Point employs outside Aboriginals and non-natives, some of whom being fiscal and marketing experts not found among band members, says Thunder.) Cobahashan equally worries Thunder of only paying lip service to his Aboriginal heritage. "He's never come in a single full feast or naming ceremony." And even Thunder admits he can't speak Ojibway. Then again, neither can Cobahashan. The cultural move came in a head in 1995, over the construction of the \$3 million Lake of the Woods golf course, as well as the development of glass. Community elders claimed the golf course was going to uproot sacred burial grounds. "We told John [Thunder], 'Don't go in there,'" says elder Helen Cobahashan. "We had to stop him. The men put up heavy posts, marked with ribbons and eagle feathers. But John threw those in the bush. He just bulldozed everything. That was the end of that, we didn't have enough money to pay for a lawyer."

Thunder can't be faulted. Buffalo Point is one of the few Canadian First Nations with purely band-owned title. Along the St. C. coast, where inherited chiefships are common,

THE PICTURESQUE RESERVE: Thunder looks over plans for a reserve resort. Rosemarie Kekaypewek and her son, Reiset

an elected chief or hereditary generally operates parallel to the ancestral ruler. Not here; even Kekaypewek was appointed to his council position. "Canadian stooges are forcing an unnatural, non-native chief to run this community," says Cobahashan, noting that in percent of the band membership at Buffalo Point supports the call for democratic change. In 1995, 31 dissident band members staged an election to topple Thunder, but Indian and Northern Affairs Canada—although it considers them an "internal dispute"—doesn't recognize the result. In 1999, dissidents tried again, this time expelling 44 of 45 Buffalo Point's band offices. The occupation ended when the RCMP stepped in, with dogs and batons, and arrested their community members.

**THE NATIVES ALL LIVE IN A CORNER**  
**THUNDER CALLS 'RESIDENTIAL'**  
**AND THEY CALL 'SEGREGATED'**



**ONE MORE METAPHOR, AND THEY'LL REALLY BE MAD**  
"The Liberals have suffered another blow to what was left of their Indian friend-buddy. They're not even. They feel like a chess piece. They had under their skin until the stone boulders were set. It's very effective flag to use. I don't know how they organized to come to work in the morning, personally..." NDP member of Parliament Pat Martin on the recent Liberal raid of a listening from parliamentary voices, quoted in the *Wall Street Journal*.



# HERE COMES THE SAVIOUR

**Can Bob Rae bring the Grits together, even if they don't all trust him?**

**BY AARON HENRY** • Rested by phone last week, Bob Rae was doing as you might expect—sitting in an armchair, sipping a flight to India, where he was to speak at the fourth International Conference on Federalism. The morning papers were full of fresh accusations of Liberal dysfunction, anonymous sources debating extra-sensitivity issues, and Rae was doing his best to sound like the statements he sent out. “I think we’re in pretty good shape,” he says. “These things happen. But I don’t let them worry me.” “I’ve been through too much. I’ve been through too many battles in my life to get worked up about that kind of thing. I think we’re doing fine.”

To his benefit or ultimate chagrin, Liberal Stephen Rae has not let the inevitable stories of rivalry and division fester from bawling responsibility upon his shoulders. “I think things are coming together around the approach that we’re taking quite well,” he says. “A lot of the difficulties have been had for a long time, but I think that they’re much exaggerated, as one would anticipate, by

the media,” he says. “Frankly, I read the stories of caucus meetings that I’ve attended and I don’t recognize the meetings.”

He says this is very much the case. Then, because he’s a politician, and second, because he’s currently not a warrio, namely his own dene-leader of the provincial NDP in Ontario a decade ago. “These things happen. But I don’t let them worry me.” “I’ve been through too much. I’ve been through too many battles in my life to get worked up about that kind of thing. I think we’re doing fine.”

To his benefit or ultimate chagrin, Liberal Stephen Rae has not let the inevitable stories of rivalry and division fester from bawling responsibility upon his shoulders. “I think things are coming together around the approach that we’re taking quite well,” he says. “A lot of the difficulties have been had for a long time, but I think that they’re much exaggerated, as one would anticipate, by

“WE CANNOT WAIT for Mr. Rae: Don made the lastest Rae his foreign affairs minister.”

Rae from scratch, while Gerald Kennedy and Martin Hall-Pridham represent the party on television. Rae, though, is the also man whose profile has expanded the most since he finished third in Montreal.

Soon after the convention, Rae was tapped to help shape the party’s new platform. Greg Fergus, a former president of the Young Liberals who supported Rae’s leadership campaign, was recently named the party’s new national director, replacing James Carroll, the ailing Don ally. Rae’s brother, John, is considered a key adviser to the leader, and one of Don’s final acts after arriving back in Ottawa this fall was to name Rae the party’s foreign affairs critic. “We cannot wait for Mr. Rae,” Don told reporters when asked why he had handed an untested official post of the Opposition’s key posts. Rae was also used to be one of those who convinced Don not to bring the government down on the Throne Speech.

“Well, again, I think a lot of that speculation has been exaggerated,” Rae says dryly. “What’s the Throne Speech discussions are based. “I think Mr. Don turned to a lot of people [because] of my work on the platform. I’ve had a chance to work with people and listen to them. And I’m going to keep on doing that. I mean, however I can contribute to the election of a Liberal government, I’m happy to do that.”

Still, with Don’s Liberals, everything is open to interpretation. Rae’s association with one Liberal and you’ll be told that the great man and his associates have made any a source of conflict. “It will be very good to get him into the House, but he is the source of much of the current tension within caucus,” says one Liberal. “So I don’t expect him to take things down much.” Take their argument to another party official and you’ll hear only effusive praise, and relate that he’s involved

“in terms of the grassroots of people to jobs, I don’t see any particular problem,” says John Godfrey, a veteran Liberal MP who initially endorsed the leadership race, but eventually supported Rae. “I know that after he became the leader, Stephen Rae was somewhat loathe about naming him, but all the leadership candidates were given prominent roles. His office is an amalgam of people who’ll come from all over the place and I think he’s reached out to whatever group of talent and folks are in any of the leadership campaign.”

Certainly, Rae comes by his familiarity hon-

estly. Over four decades, from 1981 to 1995, he took the Ontario MPP from 23 seats to 19 to 17 to 17. Seven times dissolved as a politician, he nonetheless became a rough-and-tumble, combative, no-poker player in the Ontario legislature, an one would anticipate, by

studying pain-accented education in Ontario and investigating the Air India disaster. Once dubbed “Canada’s Janey Canoe,” he has said he has been a candidate, on at least one occasion, for governor general.

At the Liberal leadership convention, he finished second on the first ballot, but underrepresented himself in subsequent ballots and eventually ceded his delegates. That’s currently the Liberal candidate in Toronto-Centre, where a by-election is to be held on Jan. 10. Don has been called to the next few races. Should he win them (assumingly so), he will likely become central to the party’s Quebec Fundraiser. Note that the Tories seem worried. Mark Warwick, the former Conservative candidate in Toronto-Centre (now involved in a dispute with party head-quarters), suggested last week with the Toronto Star that what the government might actually like to do is to turn the president of the conservative party into the Conservative Party’s leadership.

Godfrey, for one, sees little that can’t be explained by the story. “I would say that a strong leader who is confident in his own abilities and enough needs to go to the other approach. If you think of that book about Abraham Lincoln called *Team of Rivals*, Lincoln proved his leadership by bringing in all the people who’d run against him and, in fact, created a powerful mix of players whose individual strengths were leveraged.” He says, “John Stephenson’s self-confidence was enhanced by the fact that he has chosen Michael Ignatieff as the deputy leader. This is somebody who, if he’s not afraid, would not have done that.”

Still, the grumbling continues, with an anonymous Liberal told with trepidation to a reporter that not enough MPs were willing to allow him to participate in QP. And with Pauline Marois a front-runner, Stephenson, Day, Gauthier, and others took to the blogosphere to question his party’s streaks in Bora-McAulay. “The better by some of my colleagues, and by some of our liberal worthies, that going after a former Conservative prime minister is good and very disapproving,” he wrote. “It does nothing for Canada, for the problems of our country, or to build a better country.”

Rae is not much for the conversational

wisdoms he’s about to seek to rack his back occasionally. He is a quick to comment, for instance, on suggestions that Don should be a formidable东盟 ambassador for just a year and a half. “No, I don’t think so,” he says. “I think the key thing to remember is that

we’re not talking about whether the Liberals could have easily brought down the government at the Throne Speech or the recent mini-budget. “Absolutely [they’re], that’s not the issue. The issue is, is this a time that makes sense to people? Does it make sense to do it right after a government has cut a bunch of taxes? Does it make sense to do it on the basis of a Throne Speech that is very vague?” he asks. “I think you have to find issues which make sense. And at which there’s clearly a sense within public that, yeah, these approaches that make sense. And I think, quite frankly, when we find those issues, when we find that moment, that’s what will happen.”

None of this may sound particularly revolutionary. But then, the Liberals don’t necessarily need revolutionaries so much as they need a few more sober voices to offer the balance. In this, at the very least, they have someone capable of imposing a hopeful vision of the future over the place while he seems to be heard a Flight to New Delta. “The first thing to have sense of humour about everything. And the second thing is to have a sense of perspective. And to recognize that there’s



WITH ERIN O’KELLY Ignatius Donnelly and his wife, Alison, at his campaign office

there’s still a large body of people out in the general public who support the Liberal party and who actually themselves are wanting to continue to do that,” he argues. “We have a party that’s had a tough, a tough ride with the media and people taking some cues at us and we’re still only three or four points behind the Conservative party in the poll. That’s very encouraging.” He wrote. “It does nothing for Canada, for the problems of our country, or to build a better country.”

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astounding tragedy in Ontario’s northings at incredibly daily and almost hourly tempos. And that isn’t the norm for people. That isn’t how most people make up their minds,” he says. “Everybody can get incredibly worked up about a motion or a resolution or a day and a half of gone-to-hell, it doesn’t count. So you really have to look at it and say, ‘Are we going to present ourselves in the next election, whatever it comes, in a way that will persuade most Canadians that the party actually comes closer to representing their feeling and their views over Canada to us in the Liberal party? And I happen to think that that’s a game that can be won. There’s still everything to play for.” ■

# Which way to the promised land?

**The numbers still don't show a Tory majority. Is Dion safe after all?**

**BY JOHN GEORGE** For all Stephen Harper's commanding aura, his Conservatives are trailing this summer below the level of popular support they enjoyed in January. Despite Stephen Dion's implosion, the Liberals have not moved to the point of victory. Both these points seem open to dispute whenever leadership style or policy decisions are being debated, but over all polls vary, and party strategists disagree on when their logic will quant-squig talk about "stage winners" and crossing onto the promised land called "majority territory," multiple opinion surveys and credible independent forecasters based on them don't fit, or at least not often.

It's all but impossible to gain access to the formula the parties' own number-crunching alchemists use to convert lead-polling data into the gold of forecasts about seats won will be. Last fall Wilfrid Laurier University's Laurier Institute for the Study of Public Opinion and Policy applied its widely watched voter intentions model to seven October polls for Maclean's. Barry Kay, a political science professor at the institute, and the combined results of publicly released national surveys by four firms representing the voting intentions of about 8000 Canadians. His projection based on that wide cross-section of opinion given the Conservatives 198 seats in the House, up from 118 now, but still a full 20 short of a majority. The Liberals, notwithstanding Dion's struggles, would already boast their contingent of MPs to 161 from 96 now.

This outlook might seem startling to any Tory who has been reading the most recent poll results for the party. Ipsos Reid regularly finds the highest Conservative support lately, most recently putting the Tories at 39 per cent in the week Finance Minister Jim Flaherty tabled his tax-cutting budget. That's a pretty shy of the 46 per cent generally cited as the threshold for a majority, and far ahead of the Liberals' 28 per cent. But even loyal Redpath's Daniel Boulter says Harper doesn't have a majority within his camp. Tory supporters, Boulter notes, steadily lag the Prime Minister's strong personal approval ratings and broad satisfaction with his government's direction. "They've got all of the numbers that tell us he's not

the gap between blue and red in the country and Conservative challengers may be shrinking, but not enough yet, according to all, to deliver the Tories many seats."

The Laurier Institute's projection has the Bloc falling to 44 from 49 MPs. The Tories used to enjoy only two of those Quebec ridings, while the Liberals would pick up three of them. The Tories have to climb further in the polls to win more seats, because they tended to trail the Bloc by wide margins in the rural and small-city ridings where they won the most议席 in 2006. The Liberals were much closer in the handful of ridings, mostly around Montreal, where they retain the federal shareware, making it easier for Dion to capitalize on the Bloc's lagging numbers.

Worried Liberals, however, view Quebec as so volatile that Tory gains beyond what recent polls indicate are a distinct possibility.



ONLY ONCE IN THE LAST 15 ELECTIONS HAS THE FRONT-RUNNING PARTY LENGTHENED ITS LEAD DURING A CAMPAIGN

So far, though, the numbers don't show the Tories breaking through in redistributive like Toronto's jostling urban sprawl. Elsewhere, the Conservatives tend to pile up more votes than they need in areas they are no longer in, looking at where they have nothing left to win, like Alberta. In Quebec,

new Quebec City that was taken over by the conservative-oriented Action démocratique du Québec in their breakthrough to official opposition status in last spring's Quebec provincial elections.

In rural Ontario, however, huge voter migrations across party lines are not expected. Instead, Tory tacticians focus on a dozen seats they lost last time by 10 per cent or less of the vote. Among these ridings, Krypalton to the east west of Thessalon, two Mississauga seats, and one in Oakville, that would switch from Liberal to Tory. There are the sort of suburban seats the Conservatives need a million to manufacture a majority. Krypalton to the Tories typically gains two closely contested ridings for about every one percentage point rise of their Ontario vote. The combined October polls he put the Tories two points behind the Liberals in the province, up from five points back in election day 2006. That turns into, according to the Laurier model, a massive reversal Liberal seats, along with one held now by the NDP, tipping into the Tory column.

How strong a campaign, the NDP runs a key Ontario variable. Since Conservatives carried, for instance, that for every point the NDP climbed over 20 per cent of the Ontario popular vote, Layton would pick up just one seat, but these would go to the Tar-

card for the next campaign. "Jack Layton's leadership members are actually quite good," he says. "The NDP are the party with the big, great chance to grow as an electorate."

That potential, however, has yet to show up in the Laurier Institute's projection, which

**'QUEBEC IS STRANGE. WHEN RIDINGS FLIP, THEY FLIP MASSIVELY.'**



DION. The numbers don't support the Tories

be. Nor the Liberals, whose once-stagnant lead found strength, not Layton's leadership, for their resurgence. As for the Tories, history provides the education: only since the 1958 federal elections has the from-marching party at the outset of the campaign largely lead by election day. Pierre Trudeau's Liberals emerged in '68 ('72, '80), the Conservatives and Liberals entered the race tied and in the polls, so Brian Mulroney's win that year might also be seen as breaking the trend. (Indeed, the party running second when the seat in dropped still supports during the campaign.) But this fall's polls suggest Harper, like Trudeau in '74, will have to try to edge the odds and secure his majority, not a government, but on the campaign trail. ■



show the NDP dropping to 27 from 30 seats. The apparently dismal outlook for the NDP's Jack Layton and the Bloc's Gilles Duceppe seems at odds with their recent bravado in the House, as their caucuses vote against the Tories, compelling the Liberals to abstain to avoid precipitating an election. Senator David Smith, the return Liberal campaign leader, predicts Layton and Duceppe will eventually ease up. "Quids finally," Smith says. "It's hard to understand why they are as trigger-happy."

In fact, it's hard to see why any party would be. Nor the Liberals, whose once-stagnant lead found strength, not Layton's leadership, for their resurgence. As for the Tories, history provides the education: only since the 1958 federal elections has the from-marching party at the outset of the campaign largely lead by election day. Pierre Trudeau's Liberals emerged in '68 ('72, '80), the Conservatives and Liberals entered the race tied and in the polls, so Brian Mulroney's win that year might also be seen as breaking the trend. (Indeed, the party running second when the seat in dropped still supports during the campaign.) But this fall's polls suggest Harper, like Trudeau in '74, will have to try to edge the odds and secure his majority, not a government, but on the campaign trail. ■

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100,000 jobs created in Canada



Source: Canadian Medical Association, House of Commons, Statistics Canada, Canadian Institute for Health Information

## Getting over the income trust debacle

**BY GERIE BELLEY** On the one-year anniversary of Finance Minister Jim Flaherty's "Halloween mistake"—the government's decision to tax income trusts starting in 2011, in violation of an election promise—about 100 small business owners gathered on Parliament Hill in Ottawa, the Coalition of Canadian Energy Trusts (CCEIT) publicly renewed its objections, among them the lack of public consultation and the flimsy evidence of tax "leakage" under the old model. But Canadian Association of Investors Trust Investors (CAITI) president Brian Fullard was upping the ante. In an Oct. 16 press release criticizing the Conservative's tax targeting of trust owners, he compared the Canadian Council of Chief Executives' support for Stephen Harper to "Thomson said... supporting Hitler's rise to power?" Another email was entitled, "Hell even Harper?"

Government ministers on the accounting, \$13.35 billion. Money managers say the angry (and vocalized) flow in, and many Conservative party memberships have understandably been torn up. But Fullard's sharp vote is encouragingly lonely. CCEIT is chair John Duthie, president and CEO of AEC energy Trust, says he and other Alberta tax-exempt leaders had but little hope the Tories will change their minds—and the trust sector has managed a modest rebound over the year. Duthie's group is a financial leader of Fullard's organization, and Duthie believes Fullard is doing an "excellent job" getting the message out but he cautions, "she's probably a little bit of

PROTEST ON THE Hill: Axons

but the Tories

... or the NDP

angry lonely. CCEIT is chair John Duthie, president and CEO of AEC energy Trust, says he and other Alberta tax-exempt leaders had but little hope the Tories will change their minds—and the trust sector has managed a modest rebound over the year. Duthie's group is a financial leader of Fullard's organization, and Duthie believes Fullard is doing an "excellent job" getting the message out but he cautions, "she's probably a little bit of

overzealous."

Fullard offers no apologies, and denies blaming Harper to Hitler—so in the case of another email entitled "Hitler was a strong leader too?" He says he's simply calling on Conservative attention to the Prime Minister's "obstinate like" qualities in hopes they'll vest for someone else—the Liberals, for example, who have proposed a more modest 10 per cent tax. "Any issue is fair game," says Fullard. "Just like Doctor William is trying, anyone but Conservative. Except in our case we add anyone but the NDP." ■

## Paying back churches first, then natives



RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL: Churches say money will go to healing funds

**BY JONATHAN CATHERINE**—Through the churches that run Canada's residential schools are set to receive millions in government refunds, will before native survivors will see a single penny of compensation. The money—over \$100 million under a \$1-billion federally funded settlement—was released to the Anglican, United and Presbyterian churches by a mid-February deadline.

The Anglican, whose 16 of the country's 80 Aboriginal boarding schools will receive the largest refund, after their compensation cap was reduced from \$15 million to \$13.7 million. (The contribution from Protestant churches was nixed because Catharine, who oversaw 39 schools, stuck a deal that would have seen them pay proportionally less.) Bill Johnson, director of the church's partnership department, says the lot's there willing to healing fund for former students, but since only 10% flow back to individual survivors.

The Presbyterians, with just two schools, have ten times payout reduced from \$1.5 million to \$1.3 million. Their refund will be entirely dedicated to healing processes. The United Church, which ran 15 schools, will receive \$1.5 million cash and a \$1-million credit toward its obligation to provide services for survivors. Part of the money will be used to help the church prepare for the settlement's Truth and Reconciliation process.

Meanwhile, the 70,000-and-counting former students who have applied for the Canadian Experience Payment—the first step to addressing the trauma of being removed from their families, stripped of their culture, and all too frequently physically or sexually abused—continued to sit by themselves. A federal spokesman acknowledged "some delays," but refused to say how many—or five—of the cheques (estimated to average \$2,400) have been processed. ■

## Preventing suicides on the tracks

**BY MICHAEL PRINGOLANTS**—Eleven years ago, Transport Canada vowed to tackle an obvious problem: death by railroad track. In 1998 alone, a train collided with a passing vehicle 1,054 times—an average of once a day. Pedestrian fatalities were also increasing; 126 people were struck by a passing train. Addressed later, after a coordinated campaign of warning signs and public service announcements, the numbers are starting to shift. In 2008, there were nearly 200 fewer collisions (1,270), and only 63 victims in which a person died while walking down a rail of tracks.

Still, there is one deadly trend that doesn't seem to be waning: suicide. Flattening red lights and "No Trespassing" signs may keep the odd jogger away, but not someone bent on ending his life. Preventing suicide requires a completely different strategy—a strategy that Transport Canada is willing to pay for. The department has invested \$134.6 million over a five-year term that will "develop effective, socially based measures to reduce the incidence of suicides." The main goal is to identify so-called "hot spots" where the bulk of fatalities occur. Officials can then decide what measures to take, such as erecting barriers, boosting security, or installing "help line" telephones. (In London, some stations are equipped with "suicide pins." If a person is in, he fills into a hole below the track—out directly under the train.)

Transport Canada is also weighing the pros and cons of a "suicide awareness campaign." "It's an innovative idea. Most researchers don't cover suicides, commented that stories about suicide only trigger more suicides." But in Quebec, a psychology professor at the Université du Québec à Montréal, is among those way of publicizing that it can reduce the feels for solving the issue. "If nothing else, it could make some people think twice about jumping in front of a train." People believe that is going to produce an immediate, erratic, pain less death," he says. "But in reality, people die in agony in hospital, and two-thirds die on the way. And they are usually severely handicapped if they survive." ■

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# OUT OF AFRICA

**Considered 'a gold mine for global jihad,' North Africa is becoming al-Qaeda's newest base**

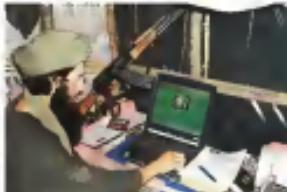
BY MICHAEL PEWROP • Al-Qaeda's top leaders are widely believed to be hidden up somewhere in the tribal areas of Pakistan, where the terrorist and sympathetic Islamic extremist presence has been used by Pakistani President Gen. Pervez Musharraf as justification for declaring a state of emergency and suspending the constitution. The global terrorist network also has an active franchise in Iraq. But far from the mountains of Central Asia, or the rugged deserts of Meso America, al-Qaeda is seeking a new stronghold at the very gates of Europe.

Last June, an Islamist magazine published an article titled "Al-Qaeda is Moving to Africa" in the online magazine *Ikeda* of jihad. The author, Abu Aziz of Amman, was identified by a confidential source with ties to U.S. intelligence agencies as a Saudi national and al-Qaeda affiliate who spent time in Afghanistan during the war against the Soviet occupation, and while the country was controlled by the Taliban. Aziz described Africa as "an unexplored gold mine for global jihad."

"There is no doubt that al-Qaeda and the holy warriors perceive the significance of the African region for military campaigns against the crusades," he went on to say. "Many people assume that this continent has not yet found its proper export role, and the next stages of the conflict will see the presence of Africa in the battlefield."

An analysis identifies several factors that make Africa attractive for transnational militants, including the growing strength of Islam as the movement, the rise of movement between and within poorly governed countries, the weakness of local military and security agencies, and the prevailing poverty that will "enable the holy warriors to provide some finance and inflame and thus pose threats to some of their influential operatives."

Most significantly, Aziz added, links to Europe from North Africa, "which makes the move from these terrorist强手们" ("The terrorist强手们") to Europe, separating Morocco from Spain, a sturdy 13 km wide. "More important than geographic proximity is the access to Europe provided by Islamic sympathizers among the tens of thousands of North African immigrants in western Europe. A stronger presence in North Africa could give al-Qaeda a base from which to expand its global dominance, as Iraq, they're basically in a melting pot," says Emily Bunt, a Research Fellow at the Middle East Institute for Near East Policy who has conducted extensive research in North Africa. "They're being exposed to people from other parts of the Middle East that they never would have encountered before in their small villages in Algeria, or their small villages in Morocco."



IN PHOTOS on board the *Wahab* al-Qaeda, soldiers are shown training in Algeria—the site of some recent attacks.



**The geographic proximity between Africa and Europe makes it an ideal spot for terrorists to launch attacks**

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hosting of repeated kidnappings in France during the 1990s. More recently, the 2004 Madrid bombings, which killed these 200 people, were executed largely by Moroccan militants, including at least one member of the Moroccon Islamic Continuum Group, another North African Islamic organization.

Within North Africa itself, however, support for the Islamic group盛大的 during the late 1990s and early 2000s. An Algerian government amnesty caused many members of the Armed Islamic Group to quit the organization, and general rebellion盛大的 at the group's number of members dried up much of its support. The factors helped revive militant Islam in North Africa. The first was the war in Iraq, which inflamed public opinion, but also provided Islamic-minded young men with a theater where they could directly confront American soldiers. In late 2003, U.S. central command claimed that up to 25 per cent of suicide bombers in Iraq were North Africans, mostly from Algeria. However, those who didn't follow them, believe they had a bigger impact on the spread of Islamic extremism in Iraq, they met friends from around the world, including members of al-Qaeda, and they took these contacts and their ideas back to North Africa.

"When you have a North African who goes to Iraq, they're basically in a melting pot," says Emily Bunt, a Research Fellow at the Middle East Institute for Near East Policy who has conducted extensive research in North Africa. "They're being exposed to people from other parts of the Middle East that they never would have encountered before in their small villages in Algeria, or their small villages in Morocco."

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And that's what makes this so dangerous, is that they're not, this cross-pollination of ideas and techniques and tactics that there is no precedent to. Algeria and Morocco and elsewhere in North Africa."

The second factor in the recent spate of violent Islamists in North Africa, Bowdoin perhaps inevitably from the exposure of North African al-Qaeda operatives in Iraq. In October 2003, the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, an offshoot of the Armed Islamic Group, pledged its support for al-Qaeda and Osama bin Laden's war against the United States. Three years later, on the fifth anniversary of the Sept. 11 attacks, bin Laden's deputy Ayman al-Zawahri announced an alliance with the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat.

"We pray to Allah that this event will be a担当 in the neck of the American and French crusaders and their allies, and smother the heart of the French traitors and apostates," he said in an interview with al-Qaeda's propaganda wing that was circulated on the Internet. "We ask Allah to help our brothers in the jihadists of the crusader alliance, primarily their leader, the infidel United States, join us on jihad." Several months later, in January 2007, the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat formally changed its name to al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb.

J. Peter Pham, director of the Nelson Institute for International and Public Affairs at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Va., says the relationship between al-Qaeda and its lance-francs-North African allies is "but valuable to both parties." "They work best together," said Madeline. "Al-Qaeda gets in close contact for actions in a theater where it previously didn't have an operational presence. And the local group now has an international brand. No one is issuing orders from the



**The U.S. military claimed that up to 25 per cent of suicide bombers in Iraq were North Africans—mostly Algerians**



Qaeda recently, long after the 1993 embassy bombings in Nairobi (top), did the U.S. military beef up security in Africa.

tribal regions of Pakistan telling these guys what to do, but it's a morally symbiotic relationship."

Pham says al-Qaeda has much to gain by allying with a local jihadist group in North Africa because of the access North African fighters provide to Europe. "French and Spanish intelligence have long noted that they have much better reach into the immigrant communities in western Europe than al-Qaeda itself does. So there's a whole new opening."

The United States was arguably slow to

recognize the threat posed by Islamist organizations in Africa—even after car bombs struck against U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya killed hundreds in 1998. American military and intelligence agencies did end up parting their resources in Africa, especially south of the Sahara. In the months leading up to the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks, al-Qaeda operatives frequently traveled to Libya to gather money to purchase blood diamonds mined in neighboring Sierra Leone—a process that appears to have escaped the notice of the CIA.

Meanwhile, across the continent, aggressive Saudi funding of mosques and social welfare programs spurred the growth of the severe Wahabbi form of Islam in place of the more spiritual Sufi strains that traditionally predominated in Africa. On a recent visit to M'Jidjavia, the capital of Chad, a American reporter encountered desperate poverty and few buildings higher than one story—with the exception of a large and well-built mosque that locals said was paid for by Saudi.

In the last several years, however, the U.S. has made an effort to re-establish a security-oriented presence on the continent. Last month it launched AFRICOM, a command center to oversee military actions in Africa, which was previously divided between three allied combatant commands. The United States is also working to build the counter-insurgency capacities of local governments and militaries, often through training programs run by U.S. Special Forces.

According to Pham, who consults for both the Pentagon and the Department of State, these programs have been successful in part because they don't involve a large or disruptive American military presence. "The goal is to improve these countries' capacities in self-governance. It's not an American agenda. It just so happens that it also benefits American interests, and those of its Western allies," he says.

Other American military initiatives in Africa are geared more toward training bases and troops. Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa, based in Djibouti, builds schools, clinics, wells, and provides medical and veterinary assistance while trying to improve relationships for increased foreign investment. "Our overarching goal is to create an environment that counters the ideological support of terrorism and extremism," an American military officer at the base wrote in an email to *Maclean's*.

It's a lofty goal, and a difficult one. The West's African opponents have equally far-reaching ambitions. "In radical shahid eyes, Africa is therefore just a base," writes Ansar, the Islamostrategist, "maybe even a future alternative home to Iraq or Afghanistan." ■

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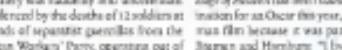
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**And the award  
goes to...no one**

A controversial batch of docs comes to Turkey's version of Cannes

**BY ADRIAN R. KHAN** • 14 Turkey, running a romance from police to love in Anatolia, a bright and leafy resort city on the Marmara coast with beachside restaurants, pastries shop can occasionally cast an ugly shadow. Two weeks ago, while *Adiçay* kicked off its sixth annual Golden Orange Film Festival, Turkey's version of Cannes, the expected debauchery was radiantly and unconventionally reflected by the deaths of 12 soldiers in the hands of separatist guerrillas from the *Hizbullah-i İslami* Party, operating out of northern Iraq more than 1,000 km to the east. Suddenly, too many Turkish troops have arrived at the Iraqi border, their deployment has reached fever pitch, and the consequences to the region seem dire indeed. But of course this isn't like, when like can certainly mean art, or that's how it must have seemed to many of the diverse cast participants in the festival, where many of the films being created deal directly or indirectly with the Kurdish issue.

ing the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Turkish republic, to which *Fluks* like Denizci's was a boda like slipping into a darkened room the theatre, glancing around nervously to see if you've been seen. This is the reality for *Fluks* filmmakers: "I always feel difficult music here," says Fazil Akyan, Turkey's most prominent director, whose film *The Edge of Anatolia* has been submitted for nomination for an Oscar this year, albeit as a German film because it was partially shot in Berlin and Hamburg. "I love the reality," said the papers and I'm especially the issues as they currently come out in my film. The



"There is no art for art's sake in 'Turkey,'" says Cayen Dejnnel, whose documentary film *It's Not Considered the Most Courteous* said of any 10 screens at the Golden Orange "Turkey is definitely political. No one and nothing here can stay out of politics for long, not even this festival, which is supposed to be a celebration of film." With his movie telling the story of Kurds in eastern Turkey who were massacred in 1974-75, Dejnnel is all too aware of how the events at the Iraqi border changed the outcome of the festival. "I never expected to be here in the first place," he said shortly before his film screened. "Now, I don't think I have a chance in hell."

In fact, none of the documentaries won. The most moving of them exposed some of Turkey's most disturbing historical realities. *State of Siege: Erdogan's Autocratic Edge of the World*, the story of young activists in an all-later-day school building a resistance to prove the lack of democracy there, or *Women's War: To Make Turkey Strong*, a elegy to Turkey's women of the new defense draft, finally, which will serve to question the purpose behind the 700,000 excessives in the founding of the military. By turns a controversial debate you can't always do wherever you want. It's best of a twilight zone in Turkey".

Another of Turkey's self-censorship documents, *Handshake*, which film *Halide Hacim* dealing with human rights against women, another dark secret - was entered in the first film competition, agrees: "Turkey is changing fast," she says. "On the part of the time I film like this, was sent people respond. As when we have a responsibility we have to show the dark side of Turkey, both past and present. We don't, who will be the content of fiction, however, and



'I DON'T HAVE A CHANCE TO WIN,' SAID ONE. HE WAS RIGHT. THE JURY REJECTED TO GIVE A PRIZE.

you can't always do whatever you want. It's a bit of a trade-off now in "Beliefs".

—on a coast—nowhere.

Another of Turkey's well-known documentarians, Handan Ipşiroğlu, whose film *Hatim* (contesting with honour crimes against women) another dark secret—was entered in the feature film competition, agrees: "Turkey is changing fast," she says. "This is the perfect time for films like this, to warn people not to change. As artists we have a responsibility: we have to show the dark side of Turkey, both the past and present. If we don't, who else will? In the context of fiction, however, and especially in a film like *Hatim*, it's important to



POLITICS affected the business. On EU funds, most prominent objective: *Siemens*. As in

Spiegel can escape some of the harsh Taibor documentary filmmakers face. "They often say, 'Democracy.' If you want to tell a story against the official ideology, you risk arrest. But I can't let my fear prevent me from doing what I want."

Regardless of the jury's ruling, those documentary category they were subjected to the encumbrance of their finding has been created by *Starkey's* statement: "The obvious political content of the film makes the jury's decision suspect, reads a release issued by two of the directors. "Our evaluation is that the jury's decision means are disrespectful to the filmmakers who work in very honest and dedicated basis."

**THE PRIZE.** made documentaries?" In Atlanta, the shock of **THE PRIZE.** had dimmed dramatically since the film festival into a fit of self-reflection that quickly faded. After three days of maneuvering, the schedule was again packed with jury and fixture. But the reverberations never stopped. "There was a history to the issues that are being raised right now," says Bennett. "This is simply about 12 soldiers being killed. I understand what's happening in the house you have to understand the history." All his confabulations to that understanding were never fully fleshed. Terley's film discussion ready to tell the stories from Texas and not rather too sure that the authorities

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第十一章 会议与谈判

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# 'THE FAT ONE' COMES CLOSE

## How an overweight smoker gave Mrs. K. a run for her money

**BY ISABEL VINCENZ** Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, the Argentine first lady and former senator, may have won the presidential election with one of the widest margins in Argentine history last month, but she will nevertheless have her work cut out for her—especially among the country's urban middle classes. In the Oct. 28 vote, some 70 per cent of Argentina's middle and upper classes supported another winner, Elisa Carrió, a fiery anti-corruption crusader who last week decried herself the leader of the political opposition.

Cerro, 51, a former lawyer and congressional woman who won 23 per cent of the vote over all, compared to Fernández's 45 per cent. But while Fernández's greatest support base was among the impoverished urban and rural districts—the traditional bastions of support of the President, party in Argentine—Cerro capitalized on Fernández's frustration over government corruption, a problem that besetted the administration of Fernández's husband, Nestor Kirchner.

she said that the church needs to "face up to a position of greater responsibility in this situation." She also said that she wanted "to extend a hand to the opposition" but that she expects much of what she had done to be supported by party supporters who had been led into



local residents of the Peronist author Barrionuevo's party, the Front for Victory, closely tied to the Peronist or Justicialist party that has dominated Argentine politics for nearly six decades.

The two women who will come to define Argentine politics for the next decade won't be further apart. While Fernández is tall and glamorous, and well known for her shopping sprees, Cárrilo is the plump, pale-skinned known as "La Gordita," the "fat one"; she is overweight and a chain-smoker. A former teenage beauty queen, she had during her 2005 attempt at the presidency (she came in fifth) drug binges that embarrassed her. "I used to eat and be fat," and Cárrilo, a former political science professor and twice divorced mother of three children: "But when I started smoking I felt like eating and wanting whiskey for the winning, it made me feel bigger but doesn't make you buy less of clothes in more, and I don't eat it at all."

Fernández is expected to focus on foreign policy, opening up the country to foreign investment and easing relations with Venezuela, Iran, and China. Before the vote, she travelled to Brazil, the United States, and Germany, meeting with investors and politicians. Many in Argentina criticized Fernández for using government funds to travel abroad, using it like a state of before she had been elected president. But her supporters campaigned for her globe-trotting as the famous Rainbow Tour by the former first lady Evita Perón in 1947.

Like her husband, Fernández is also partial to focus on economic development. Kirchner was widely credited with getting the country back on track after the collapse of the banking sector in 2001. Under Kirchner, Argentina has seen the economy grow at eight per cent per year. But for Corriá, the Kirchner economic record is nothing but shambles: "They haven't done anything to trigger the economic cycle," he said. In her presidential campaign, "it has been brought up by global conditions" (Córdoba, who refers to Fernández as a "fiera quena", said the deepest losses the economy has seen have been quite nicely for herself: "I'm a woman who has a political ambition and without a husband," she told her supporters. "So I do a very good job").

**GERMANY: HAVE YOURSELF A BLOODY CHRISTMAS**  
A child's Advent calendar, on sale in the city of Hanover, has come under criticism. Among the characters shown is it is the handling a meat cleaver; standing near a group of children singing Christmas carols. Said to depict the city's notorious Nazi Hitler. Fitz-Haemus, who chopped up 24 young men, the figure caused a storm of criticism. Town officials selling the calendar different. His defense, said Haemus was a man of "matured feelings."



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## Romanians and Romans don't mix

**BY JOSEPH TAYM** • Fans of the Romanian soccer club Lazio are infamous for supporting their team during games, on benches and in chairs and songs. But last weekend when they faced Romanian striker Africa Manu from the visiting Fiorentina side, calling him a "goy," it represented more than just a crude attempt at anti-Semitism.

In late October, Italian police arrested Norio Kawada Makai, a Romanian citizen and ethnic Roma—gypsy—an illegal drug user on the outskirts of Rome and charged him with the murder of an Indian woman. It was the latest in a series of violent crimes in Italy allegedly committed by Romanian immigrants, and it catalyzed growing anti-Roma sentiment in the country. Since Romani's admission to the EU earlier this year, a large number of its citizens have moved to Italy looking for work. They're blamed for a disproportionate amount of the country's violent crime—Rome's maybes blays 75 per cent of the murders, rapes and robberies in Italy this year. Romanians and the Mafia are seen to have been a breaking point.

Last week, the Italian government passed a decree limiting the migration of EU citizens when authorities consider it to be necessary. Dozens of Romanian citizens have already been rounded up by police and deported. There have been reports of attacks against members of the Romanian communi-



A GYPSY ROMANIAN camp near Rome: taking the blame for crime

ty, and on Sunday, opposition leader and former PM Silvio Berlusconi called for an immediate ban on Romanians when trying to immigrate. Romania's Prime Minister Calin Popescu has vowed quickly for a meeting with his Italian counterpart Romano Prodi to discuss the situation, even as President Traian Basescu warned, "The Romanian state will not accept the humiliation of hundreds of thousands, or millions, of people." ■

## Mukasey for AG: it could be worse



**TORTURE PROTEST:** Mukasey avoided condemning the torture

**BY LISA GELMAN** • Michael Mukasey's nomination to become the next U.S. attorney general started out refreshingly well at a time when the Justice Department has become a political battleground for everything from a war on terror to a voting rights. Fewer than a week into his tenure, Mukasey has moved to Italy looking for work. They're blamed for a disproportionate amount of the country's violent crime—Rome's maybes blays 75 per cent of the murders, rapes and robberies in Italy this year. Romanians and the Mafia are seen to have been a breaking point.

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## Irish priests have a few for the road

**BY PATRICIA TEEBEE** • The Republic of Ireland as well as Northern Ireland are about to lower their current level of a six per cent blood alcohol content for impaired drivers. After years of drunken carriage on the roads, and with alcohol consumption up 12 per cent in the last decade in Ireland, there's a mounting intolerance of drinking and driving. However, the Catholic Church is concerned that the tougher rules could interfere with its sacred duty of preferring mass.

A rapidly shrinking pool of priests means they often have to drive 500 kilometers, stopping two or three masses a day. The consecrated wine not consumed during communion has to be drunk, usually by priests, though parishioners can also imbibe. Father Brian D'Arcy, a Northern Ireland priest and popular BBC Radio host, is worried that the new lower limit combined with increasing numbers of mass will mean DUI priests. "I don't



**DRIVING UNDER the Influence of Christ's blood is frowned upon**

like to use the word wine, as it is Christ's blood in the Eucharist—but it still has all the characteristics of wine when it's blood wine." One uninsured priest in Galway said that he'd perform his religious duty regardless of his blood alcohol level. "If a soul comes in that somebody is near death, I have no choice but to drive to where that person is and give him or her the last rites."

Throwing away communion wine is blasphemous for Catholics, and using a non-alcoholic drink, such as grape juice, is rarely allowed by the church. To solve the problem, Father Tigray O'Donnell of Drogheda, Ireland, is suggesting parishioners to drink the leftover wine; lactating priests have to resort to a somewhat excuse: "The day that the celebration of the Eucharist becomes a defense for drunk driving—I am afraid it begins today." While the new limit will likely be 0.9 percent, Father D'Arcy's worst fear is non-alcoholics, advocated by the Irish Tea Party, which would force everyone, not just priests, to go to mass without their cups. ■

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FEATURING 200 UNITS In South East False Creek, Millennium Water is being billed as Vancouver's last waterfront community

# B.C.'S OLYMPICS OF REALTY

**A new condo called Millennium Water will double as Vancouver's 2010 Olympic Village**

**BY SANCY MACDONALD** • Austin Congar has spent five days and four nights as a Vancouver resident. Normally clean cut and gefil, Congar finds he looks homeless. But this is not the Downtown Eastside, rather, the South East False Creek, Vancouver's upcoming new "hood." And his brand-new bed and dishevelled map are testament to his odyssey. Curled around the block and into West First Avenue, a bit chafed of several dozen, like him, from the elements. Muscles pinched, aching, on lone chairs. Some up ladders, or reach up to where their hands in the individualized hanging lamps called for them. Congar has brought his mothermatters. At the front, three figures are stretched out in sleeping bags on the sidewalk, they're the at-stop, though it's already afternoon. Lining up, it seems, a walk-over, even where the price is a piece of history.

Tomorrow, Oct. 25, the writing guest will be over. Condo king Bob Braune will begin taking orders for his latest offering—Millennium Water 200 units along False Creek—for local developer the Millennium Group. The cheapest condos start at \$470,000. The best ones top out at \$3.5 million. None will be

ready until 2010. In fact, the deconstruction of the downtown brownfield—now a crisscross of shrapnel, scaffolding and rebar—won't even complete this kind of hysteria only the long can create.

Braune is billing this as "Vancouver's Last waterfront Community," a tag that's rarely meant to stir up panic among view obsessed locals. But that's not the way up Braune's sleeve. This is also Vancouver's Olympic Village. For 16 days during the Winter Games, the massive project—going up along Athletes' Way, a new city street—will be the focus of intense global interest as the tiny pottery house of speed skaters, snowball shakers and baby-bladders from all over the globe. In spring 2010, some up ladders, or reach up to where their hands in the individualized hanging lamps called for them. Congar has brought his mothermatters. At the front, three figures are stretched out in sleeping bags on the sidewalk, they're the at-stop, though it's already afternoon. Lining up, it seems, a walk-over, even where the price is a piece of history.

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this sort of a trailer, raised in Vancouver's working class east end, with more condos than anyone in Canada. Braune is among the most successful real estate agents in the history of North America, according to an international critic, Trevor Riddell. "One of Vancouver's most influential leaders," "a now former mayor Larry Campbell," now a senator, puts it.

"It was the rich side of East Vancouver," Braune says of his childhood. However, his eyes narrowing behind his black-rimmed fluffy Holly style Ray Ban. "We used to think because the low was 42 ft. instead of 10 ft. that we lived in a privileged area." He left high school three years before graduation. Why early? An ingrown toenail is evident in Braune, who walks of 4 ft. 8 in., doesn't have a hairy chest.



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days a week. At 15, he set out for both his building and real estate licenses; the realtor's license was first to arrive. In the late '80s, until fairly recently, Vancouver's hyper-competitive, made-in-china design concept was the pre-serve, condo jargon for selling the condo before ground was broken. The concept then funnelled across the continent, says Tom Somerville, a real estate expert with the Soader School of Business. In the beginning, pre-sold were used to persuade banks to lend development-money to condo downpayments during economic downturns; they've since become promotional machine. Keirar is emulating British architect Norman Foster's first-ever condo tower, as well as

Andrews' voice in house from shouting over heavy construction equipment as not soon. City planners are staffing it so full of seminars they hope can withstand an economy. By the time the Olympic Village arrives, there'll be twice the transit-access-manned Olympic Village stations on one elementary school's full-stage community centre, and a names-for non-residential hours, obviously. Half the total acreage at being devoted to park space, including an island being built in False Creek, accessible by foot during low tide. The new Olympic Village is the first phase of Vancouver's sprawling South False Creek development, and the city is adapting the new neighbourhood, which will still have

**GREEN LIVING** Keirar tried to squeeze in as many green features as possible. These buyers may not care, but the next batch might



local big three: Bosa on the Fairmont Pacific Rim, Bosa Developments at the Blue-Carrot, and the Shangri-La—which, by December, will become Vancouver's tallest tower, at 61 stories.

Today, though, he's focusing on the Olympic Village. "Somebody said the other day, and I thought it was cool, 'We'll see change the codes?'" says Keirar. "Well, the owners of a taller in a new house are being used by a construction worker before you move in and move in." These soles are dual-flush, by the way. And they'll run on recycled rain water. In fact, the project—which Bosa says will cut natural potable water consumption by 40 to 50 per cent from day one—is expected to set a new standard for green development in North America.

Half the buildings will have green roofs that collect solar energy and plant life to capture solar heat and act as natural insulation. On the rest, traditional thatch will be used to harvest the rain, water will be sent down into bags, and ground contours already in place. The roofs are just the beginning. "The idea was to build a community where you don't need cars," croaks Vassana, project manager Jody Andrews. (The green design has drawn a lot of criticism from Harvard University, Chicago and New

**CONDO KING BOB RENNIE IS THOUGHT TO BE ONE OF THE TOP REALTORS IN NORTH AMERICAN HISTORY**

upwards of 10,000, will achieve LEED Gold certification, an exceptional rating given by the U.S. Green Building Council.

Keirar's buyers care about the bottom line: "Don't care but, says one of his sales associates, she didn't feel a single question about the one-mile compact pickup or the auxiliary seven heat recovery system that will heat buildings and hot water." You won't see "backpacks" on the other, he says. Environmental advocates argued persistently that a design that included air-conditioning could never be considered green. "But who's going to pay \$1,000 a foot, without air?" counters Rennie, who also road plans for study areas that would have served as natural coordinates. And, come October, all that, plus equity funds from University architect Dan Holman A. M. Starn, originally commissioned to design the prestige Olympic Village structures, replacing him with ailing local trustee Arthur Rinkin, after Starn's proposal—thought to resemble a New England fishing village—was handily defeated in Vancouver.

But these and other fights are another story. Today, eight bright white cones stand at the ready on the Fairmont Centre flats, the push for 2010 is on. It's unlikely Olympic Village will become an urban landscape, like Mike Wallace's modular Habitat 67. Most real estate, even planned Olympic Village, or the Expo District, Vancouver's own strange addition to the urban fabric, the city's getting just what it's been promised. "Big View, the Price, location—so that's the name of the game," says Keirar. "Condos" is an oxymoron, he says, "are our new vocabulary." ■



# Now everyone's a Freakonomist

The dismal science has discovered that cute sells, and it can't stop

**BY GENEALIE GILLIS** Bob Ostry is a serious economist. His research focuses on how people adapt to poverty, exploring income gaps between class, ethnicity and financial disadvantage. It's socially relevant stuff—worrying yet inspiring in that way that causes few microeconomists get distracted by pathologies. So when the associate professor at the University of Calgary dashed off an "analysis" of how the heavy metal band AC/DC affects financial decision-making, he figured his peers would quickly spot it for a geek.

The paper, after all, purported to determine which of the band's lead singers—the late Bon Scott or current front man Brian Johnson—led people to conduct business with the greatest "economic efficiency." Distracted by the title when Johnson is grating our ears like *Shove It* in the background, the study concluded famously, adding: "When policy makers or employers are struggling in negotiations and are interested in playing the music of AC/DC, they should choose from the band's Brian Johnsons discography."

But that's not what pop-culture nerds expect, especially since Ostry's gag is another music's rallying point. Soon after Ostry drafted the piece to a few friends and colleagues, Steve Levitt, the co-author of *Freakonomics* and a man used to having references to themselves, passed it on to a team at Starbucks and posted it on his personal blog for the New York Times website. "I hope that this guy will take his reward," Levitt added mirthily, apparently having missed the joke entirely. And like that, Ostry was a celebrity—hero to nerds, object of ridicule to academics around the world, minor muckrakers at university business schools passed the mock paper around, not tattling at its lack of academic rigour. Then the press got hold of it. "It turned up in the *Sydney Morning Herald*," Ostry quibbles. "I think you'd have to be pretty serious minded not to see this thing as a joke."

Perhaps like the reception given when a popular trend is first used to be known as



A MOCK PAPER ON AC/DC DID THE ROUNDS ON EMAIL. ECONOMISTS TUT-TUTTED ITS LACK OF VIGOUR.



STEVEN D. LEVITT  
STEPHEN J. DUBNER

Some of these economists' findings are unfathomably intriguing, even illuminating. Who knew, at least according to "profound" that parking your car is more environmentally damaging than driving it? But Ostry wonders whether the boom in ephemera is just distracting work from true public policy implications. When leading economists can't distinguish pleasure research from road-side bus, he points out, something is seriously wrong. And it's not like celebrity economists are breaking new intellectual ground. "What they're doing is applying very traditional theoretical tools of the market economists to parts of life we don't normally see them on," says Jim Stanford, an in-house economist with the Canadian Auto Workers. "The ideas themselves really aren't that innovative."

Indeed, though he may appear mythical now, Levitt's greatest accomplishment arguably has been to shed enormous doubt on fallacies propagated by the political, legal and academic elite. Best known is his controversial conclusion in crime and incarceration: a decline in crime rate result not from smarter policing or better guns laws, he argues, but the dearth of youngsters born into troubled families since abortion was legalized; that he's also turned his data-mining methods to everything from schoolchildren's new scores to why drug dealers tend to live with their mothers. For police, bureaucrats and lawmakers, there's a chapter in every chapter.

The same, alas, can't be said for his imitators, and are increasingly loath for a write-up on some offbeat academic icon to catch fire. In the early 1970s, for example, the eminent U.S. economist Alan Auerbach suffered a terrible plague of encyclopedic snub-givers with his historical essay, "The Economics of Brutality." The paper pertained to police holsters, previous theories of law-breaking, motivational order—"bad laws are rarely 'moral' but cold and mean"—then it sat in the eye of colleagues besiemed with the banality of human concern. "A behavioral literature on dental hygiene exists," Auerbach quipped. "In some ways that economists almost completely unaware of these trends, despite the fact that most economists brush their teeth."

He hasn't got the message just because you're something every day doesn't make it important. Ostry hasn't been so lucky. An email from Levitt only grudgingly acknowledged the celeb-enthusiast had been had; while confessing a disengaging admission about the thriving industry, he's been had, too: "Glad to know that we're a joke. When you see the muckrakers that I see, anything seems possible."

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SO

## Albertans to Big Oil: cough up the cash

**BY NICHOLAS BÖHLER** • Crying wolf is tricky business, particularly for an industry dealing with a government suddenly pushed for a larger mouthful of its earnings. Yip often enough when we hear threats and you are Ansys' boy, who left behind little but a taste record. "After will be believe," even when he speaks of truly "Yip for good reason, but in truth and you are a Canadian in the Tsunami process blessed with persistence but cursed with an indifferent public."

The difference is subtle yet important: Just ask Alberta's oil and gas industry, which a recent poll says enjoyed widespread distrust among Albertans when it threatened repeat as the lead-up to a new royalties plan last month. "If royalties are increased, we're going to take our oil and go home," said Mark Trenholme, Alberta VP for Léger Marketing, who phrases the position first up with EnCana, which despite big profits and it would pull \$1 billion in investments, others followed. Alberta's oil and gas 51 percent of respondents polled by Léger Marketing after Premier Ed Stelmach apprised oilers didn't think industry would make good on the threats, and 61 percent agreed of royalties had "overflown" the consequences of higher royalties. That's close to consensus as the poll goes (it otherwise suggests Albertans are divided by the plan to increase royalties). Stelmach's own audience remained the most vocal: energy leaders wrote, others said they'd have to review the numbers. "That's what they should have said the first time around," says Calgary petroleum historian David Fresh.

Indeed, blue talk has accompanied industry credibility with Albertans. Before the oil executives Cassandra or just says crying wolf? In fact, it's not clear what the new royalties will do to industry. Crying wolf is fine while you're busy over-explaining, and of course you're just fine. But if they're right that the royalties will hurt investment and the public's not listening—well, it'll make them Cassandra. No one wants this. She ended up raped and murdered. ■

## PetroChina's trillion-dollar market debut

**BY JASON KIEFF** • On Monday, China's state-controlled energy company PetroChina debuted on the Shanghai stock exchange. It soared in value to more than US\$8 billion, making it the world's largest company by market cap. Obviously, China's euphoric investors have never heard of Warren Buffett.

Buffett, of course, is the legendary chairman and CEO of Oracle. Not bad: Berkshire Hathaway's back in 2003, he bought into PetroChina, which then traded only in Hong Kong and New York, to become its largest shareholder after helping PetroChina's shares took off, leading some to call him the "Sage of China." As of last month, Buffett had clocked an 800 percent return.

But earlier this year, Buffett began unloading his shares. By late October, just a week before PetroChina's Shanghai debut, Buffett had sold out completely. Some observers chalked it back up to pressure from activists angry over PetroChina's activities in war-torn Sudan. But Buffett was clear in his reasoning: China's stock bubble is "too hot." Anywhere else, Buffett's actions and comments would have doomed the stock offering. But in the eyes of Chinese investors, PetroChina is now worth more or much as ExxonMobil, even though the U.S. company has larger reserves and is more profitable.

As with many aspects of China's booming economy, PetroChina's US\$1-trillion-plus

tag is more perception than reality. Boasting a market value of just over 10 percent of the company's value. What's more, trading PetroChina's shares on Shanghai's local stock market with their local value. Many local Chinese investors are forced from investing outside the country, and there's a limited number of companies in which to invest, so investors get inflated. In fact, PetroChina's New York tanked that week. At least someone is paying attention to Buffett. ■



A NEW survey shows public support for higher royalties



COMMERCIAL BANKING

## Why useless bosses always hire idiots

**BY JASON KIEFF** • To be a good boss, surround yourself with great and talented people. It's one of the most oft-repeated bits of advice from business gurus like former General Electric honcho Jack Welch, while whole shelves of management books are devoted to the practice. But incompetent bosses have found a better way to survive the modern work world—they just hire employees who are even more useless than they are.

A new study by researchers in Europe has added to the growing swell of evidence that managers who fail that smart at their jobs tend to surround themselves with less competent employees. Researchers at the University of Guelph in Spain and University of Leuven in Belgium suggest unequal bosses do so in order to "try to give their subordinates from becoming competing for them."

Numerous studies in recent years have pointed to a predilection of unequal bosses and their inept underlings in the workplace. This is a serious issue for concern, warns John Howard, author of *How to Work for Everyone*. His top bad bosses are forming ever-expanding "pods of incompetence." When truly good executives move on to other jobs or retire, a vacuum forms at the top. "The lead sucking sound you hear is all the pods of incompetents being drawn one level higher on the organizational food chain," he says. "That's how incompetent leaders and rhinoceroses wield more power and influence."

Howard says human resource departments at companies have largely failed to hit this cycle. "HR executives ultimately try to helplessly as bad bosses hire incompetents," he says. By the time HR types do step in, the damage to the company has been done, and fixing the mistakes is next to impossible.

Of course, that all raises some interesting and involved questions. Studies have found anywhere between one-quarter and 75 percent of employees think that they could do a better job than their bosses. But if those same bosses hand them, may be grubstak employees should make themselves why they're there in the first place. ■

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# IT'S GOOD TO HATE T.O.

**Its struggles reveal  
Toronto's true value:  
it unites us in loathing**

**BY ROB RICHLER** • It is disconcerting to be a Torontonian these days; the city is desperate need of a champion who knows how to do something other than sit. One who can defend the city's determination, its budget shorthanded, but also the city's curious want of virtue, and pride. (Say, Duncan Williams, can you hear me out there on the block? What about some freeloading work on the side?) A minor point on the city's agenda, perhaps, but how is that in Toronto, the biggest city in Canada's weary climate, Union Station has no parking, and spawns out train passengers into rows, silent and listless, to an unperceived taxi rank that holds up one of the city's busy arteries every rush hour, because the sheltered base that travellers used to use has been handed over to car rental companies? And how is it, that even during the nine years that I have lived here, scores of condo towers have sprouted up, driven on and along the Gardiner Expressway with absolutely no improvement to the public transport that might, conceivably, have served these new residents?

Of course, the idea that developers should contribute more than the plan fees they have been allowed to pay (a third, in Toronto, of what they are in Aurora), or that the Toronto Transit Commission might need to be a decent alternative to the car, and not a punishment, as beyond the imagination of the current leadership crop (is Cobourgtown, my beloved neighbourhood, public transport a less and less interesting alternative? This morning, a day like any other, a young, young driver belched loudly at a woman standing at the streetcar stop as she gently tried to assuage the baa). TTC officials waited with a crossbow for the minister to pass and to give the feds a go-ahead, the TTC's bold technology for the 21st century.

The streets, where did mine, were now

shot out of existence—the baseball rig turned backyards and lawns overgrown when T-shirt and relaxation bags gone—and ended up half on my lap because the site of the bus stop is designed to fit the backside of an asterisk, though, curiously, not one wearing a winter coat. In Switzerland, famously, the politicians take the metro, and in London, England, now spending \$3 billion for improvement in its public transport, the financial wakons of the City do. What I'd give for our politicians, at

TRASHED Proper litter bins are too complicated for the lumbering TTC to contemplate



IT'S BOTH TOO CLEAN AND TOO POLLUTED, TOO PRISY AND TOO LOUCHE



with tools, no surprise, as litter bins are too complicated a task for the lumbering agencies to contemplate. A doggy bag sat down his

day but at Queen's Park, to be compelled to do the same. Then we might see some improvements.

What a shame. What we ask for, McGuire, the wessel, sitting on his own \$3-billion surplus, actually designed to write a letter asking Prime Minister Harper for that damn permit from the GST that—ever before Jim Flaherty flipped it to the chamber—no Torontonian is his right mind ever expected to see. I'd give my local transit tax to those just how much Harper laughed at McGuire's self-serving entryway dash day.

And so the city sloches toward mediocrity, even as we continue to sing like night-shoot the glass—that is to say, mediocritarian, a

city of distinction and so on—and it is not enough to blame former premier Mike Harris for the civilization atrophy. The city's crass is McGuire's hyperbolic exercise, and it is Harper's wondful—but, to be fair, it is the city's mayor, David Miller (and not John Tory), who has Tarantined down state of all during the recent provincial election. Why, there could Miller not find it in himself to urge his constituents to vote for the candidate who, publicly and emphatically, promised to settle the debt? That was the oppor-



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asing things as they are. Spence, huffed at just how much his compatriots do not like Toronto, hardly ventures out into the rest of the country in support of his beloved city (Canada, in the pseudo-documentary *Idiots Abroad*, reduces out from Toronto, at its centre, the nation's other cities like satellites at its outer periphery.)

Spence, a candidate for our times, is an optimist, if not outright foolish, sort. He carries a banner with him and are the dangerous byproducts—of John's, Montreal, Calgary, the Yukon, Vancouver, Peggy's Cove and Halifax, etc. It reads, unfurled, "TORONTO APPRECIATION DAY!" And so it is not surprising that Spence encounters, on his rounds of our national pastime, just how true it is that Canadians are awed by the three TVs—

substantially, at the local level. Only when the increasingly disparate spaces that characterize the myths on which the reputation of this city depends are out true. The CN Tower is no longer the world's tallest by being, and no one at *CONANCO* ever actually said that Toronto is the most diverse city on the planet, and that that fact of the city's wisdom thinking is seriously cited by *Wiledego* as an example of a "fiasco."

And then, the crushing blow, the redoubtable Spence visits *Edmonton*. In the throes of the 2006 Stanley Cup final, Spence takes to the screen and to radio stations and to sports bars with his banner and his megaphone (but also (the sweet!) Maple Leaf jersey with the name Wayne Gretzky emblazoned on the back. His hubris can only be admired, really, thoughfully, punctuated, perhaps, as Spence observes that *Edmonton*, not *Broncos*, is Canada's "national" team.

It is an epiphany of sorts. Back home, in the city he had for being both prissy and too loudie (all those gay parades and poem on warmons), the city that other Canadians despise for being too clean and yet too polluted, too white (but also some damn real-cultural), Spence finally understands that Toronto's problems are also what make the city great. Toronto, he realizes, is the city that carries the nation, if only because it is the one part of the country that cannot blame any other. Its problems are the nation's, or even, but the city has no choice but to get on with it. Toronto is the country's most interesting and dynamic city exactly because no one who lives in it really is expecting a party of the G&T—or anybody else's, for that matter. *Torontonians*, seriously a hard-working, dynamic and approachable (but no longer dull) lot—are the country's *de facto* patriots. Being unpopular comes with the territory. So yes, let's all love Toronto, where citizens know that no one will help Toronto without the city coming to its own aid, though, come to think of it, Toronto could start loving itself a little more. Hell, no one is due a going to. Perhaps that's why, in the film's stirring denouement, Spence finds, during Toronto's *Nuit Blanche*, the all-night art festival of late September, that the cold city can, occasionally, be an empathetic place—was that really David Miller giving Spence a high-5?

## TORONTO'S FOIBLES ARE WHAT MAKE THE CITY GREAT



LEFT: ALL HAIL TORONTO expresses on up high, in high place (that doesn't know him?)

health care, a love of hockey and a barrel of Taxamo—but the last, most of all.

Early on, in booster mode, self-viewers that Toronto is home to the tallest free-standing building on the planet, to Canada's "hometown" hockey team—the Maple Leafs—and that, as Torontonians always remind themselves, UNISOC said that it is "the most substantively diverse city on the planet." Torontonians, Spence discovers on his iconic book tour, are constained by other Canadians—a soft-hearted office精英, that they have never been forgiven for Mel Lastman calling in the sweep to clear the snow from city roofs back in 1999, that Toronto is the New York of Canada, but "oh, that's." More disconcertingly, although Canadians categorically hate Toronto, most don't know why. As a consequence, Spence, the good citizen, in one of the program's many witty turns, underlines his own "Team Royal" Commission on Canadian Unity and true Regional

Integration in Relation to Alleged Toronto-Sack Trade." His researches hearken back to the time of Bishop Strachan, one of the more adamantine of the Family Companies, who, in signing documents to "John Toronto," started the ball rolling on the city's reputation as a place that was both quasi-colonially arrogant—and boring. Of course Strachan's Toronto was an officially stratified and Puritanical but hardly today's exciting,冒險ous place—one that torontonians would now describe as "ghastly"—i.e., a city in which the cultural variety of the globe is represented

**PENNSYLVANIA: HIGH-VOLUME TRICK-OR-TREATING**  
Residents of Lehigh Valley have made multi-night Halloween trick-or-treating a tradition. This year, the *Die Hard* family scaled an unofficial regional record: Over six nights of visiting nearly 100 doorsteps, the Upper Nesquehoning Township family headed back 92 times. The mother of four kids, Joyce Day, says the tradition is a healthy undertaking. "We got to spend family time together, getting exercise and not just sitting in front of the TV."

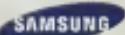


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# EXECUTING ORDERS

Ottawa's abrupt change on death penalty cases raises tough questions

BY MICHAEL PRICOLANTI • Ronald A. Reisbick—the only Canadian death row in the United States—is represented by a polar, stubborn lawyer named Greg Juddson. The result of his case 12 years now, Juddson has been breaking to save the life of a man who did not hesitate to violate the lives of two others. The facts are irrefutable: in 1984, Reisbick, an Alberta drug dealer, wounded both of his hosts, and then killed two strangers near the site of a Montana highway. When prosecution asked why he did it, Reisbick offered that unforgettable answer: "I wanted to find out who it would be to kill somebody."

Nowhere on earth, Reisbick has a very short list of sympathizers. That list, however, has always included one invaluable ally: the Canadian government. Since abolishing the death penalty in 1976, Ottawa has made a habit of asking for clemency to spare the lives of Canadians facing the death penalty. Reisbick's case is no exception. Officials have spent two decades lobbying Montana lawmakers to commute his sentence to life behind bars—and, if possible, transfer him to a Canadian prison.

But all changed last week, when Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day told the House that the days of standing up for condemned Canadians are over. "We are not going to seek clemency in countries like the U.S. when there has been a fair trial," he said. The announcement was stunning—especially to Foreign Affairs bureaucrats who had no clue it was coming. In fact, the day the Conservative took the oath, a senior official planned Juddson's offer in a fit of consternation. "Even my conversations with the consulate," he says, "they were absolutely unaware of the position that the government announced."

It's hard to believe it was anything but a reaction to a politically embarrassing chain of events that began in late October, when Montana Gov. Brian Schweitzer told reporters that Canada has been pressuring him to refuse Reisbick's clemency since "before I was even born." Foreign Affairs confirmed that that "Canada does not support the death penalty" and ones "for technical, or humanitarian grounds, for Canadians sentenced to death in foreign countries." Soon, Day's office was offering a different version

of events, insisting that "there are no efforts" being waged on Reisbick's behalf. Montana's attorney general, Greg Juddson, felt in line, and a new policy was born: "There is no death penalty in Canada," said Juddson. "However, people should be held responsible for their crimes in other democratic jurisdictions, and we will not interfere with their processes when there has been a fair trial. To do so would send the wrong message."

But the message coming from Ottawa continues to create confusion. For one thing, the new policy came right after the U.S. Supreme Court delivered a map of all execution while it decided whether lethal injections are "cruel and unusual" punishment. And the Conservatives announced the change in February, days after they agreed to support a United Nations motion calling for international moratorium against punishment. Federal websites

'THEY'RE TREATING CANADIANS IN THE U.S. WORSE THAN AMERICANS HERE. IT'S PERVERSE,' SAYS A CRITIC.



SMITH (left), Reisbick (right) and Day. Which countries will we except death-penalty from?

aren't up to speed on the sudden changes either. The home pages of both the Department of Justice and the Correctional Service of Canada boast that "the abolition of the death penalty is considered to be a principle of fundamental justice" and "a significant development in the advancement of human rights." Not anymore, it seems.

Equally unclear is the question of who deserves Ottawa's reprieve. As Day said, the

country processes not to seek the death penalty. In other words, Canadians facing the electric chair in the U.S. are out of luck, but if an American fugitive finds his way here, he will be shipped south with a get-out-of-the-gas-chamber-free card. "What they're doing is treating Canadians in the U.S. worse than Americans," says David Moon, a prominent Winnipeg lawyer. "And that's perverse. It just makes no sense at all."



## AMPUTEE DIDN'T HAVE A LEG TO STAND ON

A man who sold a barbecue smoker with his amputated leg in a (legitimately) left inside has agreed to settle a suit against the buyer who had filed a complaint for use in a break. Lawyer John Wood will get his leg back but must pay US\$5,000 to the buyer. Wood didn't go to a proper court but opted for a hearing on The Judge, Merv Show, a television arbitrator. Hehذا dismissed it well for a mercifully effortless killing both parties. "I think you are amazing this."

# Diabetes across space, time and lifespan: A call to action

*Amid all the doom-and-gloom statistics, global efforts to raise awareness offer fresh rays of hope*



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## INFORMATION SUPPLEMENT

**S**URGING PREVALENCE RATES, EVER-YOUNGER patients, staggering healthcare costs — when it comes to diabetes, the bad news just keeps pouring in.

The pairing of the words "diabetes" and "epidemic" no longer has shock value. At the end of last year, the Brussels-based International Diabetes Federation (IDF) released new data suggesting the epidemic has spun out of control. Just 20 years earlier, diabetes affected an estimated 30 million people throughout the world. Last year's IDF data revealed the disease now affects 246 million people worldwide.

In Canada, the head count now tops 2 million and is expected to reach 3 million by the end of the decade. About 18 percent of affected individuals have Type 1 diabetes, an autoimmune attack on the pancreatic beta cells that generally strikes early in life and makes no distinction between fat and thin, fat and thin. **THE REST HAVE TYPE 2 DIABETES, WHICH DRAWS ON A MIX OF genetic, social and environmental factors.** Aboriginal people are three to five times more likely than the general population to develop Type 2 diabetes, and 77 percent of new Canadians come from high-risk populations (such as First Nations, Asian, South Asian and African).

In terms of dollars and sense, diabetes acts like a sieve with giant holes, irresistably draining both individual and collective resources. An individual with diabetes can face direct costs (for medication and supplies) ranging from \$1,000 to \$15,000 a year, with no end in sight. The sense diabetes puts on the

health care system is no less severe. A U.S. study determined that diabetes and its complications cost the Canadian healthcare system an estimated \$15.2 billion every year.

The good news lies in what we know that much of diabetes can be prevented and that, with proper attention to management, most affected people can prevent or delay its most serious complications, which include heart disease, kidney failure, blindness, and leg amputations.

Here's a look at some of the barriers to preventing and treating diabetes, and what the global community has been doing to overcome them.

*A U.S. study determined that diabetes and its complications cost the Canadian healthcare system an estimated \$13.2 billion every year.*



## TAKE IT FROM THE FIRST LADY

Dr. Francine Kaufman of the International Diabetes Federation teamed up with California's First Lady, Maria Shriver, to develop the followingatching health tips for parents and children. "If there's a single message I'd like to get out to young people with diabetes and their families," says Dr. Kaufman, "it's that our efforts to get people to live a healthy lifestyle are not just finger wagging. When it comes to diabetes, it really matters."

#### TIPS FOR PARENTS

- If you eat healthfully, your family will too
- When your family's thirsty, serve water
- Eat fruits and vegetables every day
- Make sure snacks are healthy

Teach your family about good portion sizes

- Breastfeed your baby
- Be active with your kids
- Limit TV, computer and video games - don't put a TV in your child's bedroom
- Eat meals with your kids

Volunteer with your kids - It gets your family involved and it feels great!

## TIPS FOR KIDS

- Start your day with breakfast
- Drink lots of water
- Eat 5 or more fruits and vegetables every day
- Make your snacks healthy
- Don't overeat - beware of portion distortion
- If you drink milk, make it low-fat or nonfat
- Get active for an hour every day - do what makes you walk, swim, bike, dance

Spend less time on your computer, watching TV or playing video games

Treat your body right - it lasts a lifetime

- Volunteer - it helps you exercise and feels great



both preventing and managing diabetes. The increasingly urgent dissemination of that message hasn't stopped the diabetes rates from swelling, however. Why the disconnect?

"A lot has to do with obesity," says Dr. Arya M. Sharma, professor of medicine and chair for obesity research and management at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, medical director of the Edmonton Capital Health Region's interdisciplinary weight wise program and scientific director of the Canadian Obesity Network and professor of medicine at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. Simply put, obesity is the window through which Type 2 diabetes sees in.

Call it a pattern, a habit, a conditioned response, or even an addiction: once acquired, overeating and inactivity are difficult to undo. In Dr. Sharma's view, obesity reflects not so much a personal weakness as the deep-seated cultural orientation toward physical inactivity. We no longer need to hand wash clothes, shake out carpets, or fetch water from the well. Cars take us everywhere we need to go. "We've designed an efficient environment, increased productivity and made life safer," he says. "But at a cost."

Another disconcerting bit of news since about the body gets "used" to maintain its weight at a higher level, says Dr. Sharma. "The metabolism adapts to and compensates for a lower caloric intake," he explains. While it's true that motivated people can lose weight — "it's like holding your breath" — as soon as they relax their vigilance, the pounds creep back on. "The only long-term cure for obesity," Dr. Sharma maintains, "is surgery."

While obesity doesn't guarantee Type 2 diabetes, it multiplies the odds along an exponential curve, says Dr. Ian Blumer, a diabetes specialist practicing in the Durham



*Call it a pattern, a habit, a conditioned response, or even an addiction: once acquired, overeating and inactivity are difficult to undo.*

region of Ontario, medical advisor to the Charles H. Best Diabetes Centre, and an elected member of the Clinical and Scientific Section of the Canadian Diabetes Association (CDA). As low as 1 percent in people with a body mass index (BMI) under 23, the lifetime risk of developing Type 2 diabetes climbs to about 30 percent for young adults with a BMI of 25 to 30 — the overweight range. For young people in the obese range (BMI between 30 and 35), the risk surges to more than 50 percent. These figures pale, however, compared to those for severely obese young people — those with a BMI over 30 more than 70 percent.

Like obesity, diabetes has no cure, says Dr. Sharma. "Once you have it, you have to continue treating it." On the other hand, people can't take umbrage at having just "mild diabetes," warns Dr. Sharma: views as a misconception. "Mild diabetes just means it will take a couple more years before problems develop."

#### Younger and younger

Once considered a non-syndromic in children and adolescents, type 2 diabetes now occurs routinely in young people in both developed and developing countries. Even type 1 diabetes is growing at a 3-percent rate in children and adolescents, and at the alarming rate of 5 percent among preschool children. Recent data suggest an American child born in 2000 stands a one-in-three chance of being diagnosed with diabetes sometime in life. Granted, many of these children will come from select ethnic

#### Think diabetes can't affect you because you're young?

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*Once considered a near-oxymoron in children and adolescents, type 2 diabetes now occurs routinely in young people in both developed and developing countries. Even type 1 diabetes is growing at a 3-percent rate in children and adolescents, and at the alarming rate of 5 percent among preschool children.*

groups at constitutionally higher risk of diabetes, but no ethnic group is immune.

Closer to home, a study examining the trends in diabetes prevalence from 1999 to 2005 found that the overall prevalence had risen by 65 percent over that time span. Although rates have remained highest in people over 50, by far the greatest increase (94%) occurred in the youngest population.

Jennifer Buxton, a dietitian in the endocrinology department of the Hospital for Sick Children (HSC) in Toronto, has been watching the statistical land play itself out in her own practice, which deals exclusively with children under 18. More than eight years ago, when Buxton first started working at HSC, "I saw very, very few children with type 2 diabetes," she says. These days, "I see them routinely. It's no longer an anomaly."

Better diagnostic techniques and changing demographic patterns may account for some, but not all, of the upsurge in type 2 diabetes in young Canadians, says Dr. Stuart Rais, an endocrinologist and clinical professor of medicine at the University of Calgary. As with adults, obesity takes the lion's share of the responsibility. "In my practice, about 99.99 percent of young people with diabetes are obese," he says.

In children, says Buxton, type 2 diabetes "behaves" more like type 1. "Many of these kids need to go on insulin right off the bat," she explains, adding that "after they get their blood glucose under control, we may be able to wean them off insulin." At the same time, type 2 diabetes gives

more challenging to manage than type 1 for many kids. "Within reason, young patients with Type 1 can eat most of what they want," she says. "It's more flexible. Kids with type 2, who often have very poor eating habits, need to focus on making radical lifestyle changes."

Dr. Ross would like to see more attention focused on so-called prediabetes, also known as insulin resistance, a metabolic state that often leads to full-blown diabetes over time. "We've drawn this arbitrary line in the sand and called one side of it diabetes, but in truth it's a continuum. The earlier you catch it, the better the outcome."

In the meantime, experts agree that keeping blood glucose under control should be the first order of the day for all people with diabetes, regardless of age. "We now have the knowledge and tools to teach patients how to control their blood glucose," says Dr. Ross, who adds that recent years have brought new optimism to his outlook on diabetes. "Twenty or even 40 years ago, it was normal for kids diagnosed with type 2 diabetes to lose their sight," he recalls. "I was appalled at the number of people turning blind. Today we're seeing a lot less blindness, amputation, and kidney failure. And we're helping many of my younger patients won't be spending their lives on insulin."

## Community buy-in

The difficulty, of course, is getting young people with diabetes to buy into the message. "It's a challenge," Buxton admits. "These families are used to a lot of fast food, a high

calorie intake, and an excess of sugar and fat. Suddenly they're being asked to give up all that."

Laura Mikos, president of the Toronto-based Creative Wellness Solutions, a firm specializing in helping individuals and organizations improve health into their lives, believes children do have an interest in improving their health. "They're drawn for information," she says. "What they sometimes lack is community support," she says. "For a change to take hold, you need buy-in from various sources."

Not to mention inspiring role models—the foundation of the "ACT NOW" (the best you can be) program Mikos designed for schoolchildren. The program, which received provincial funding for four years and ran in 80 Ontario schools, paired up individual schools with Olympic athletes. "The Olympic 'coach' would go into the school three times per year, accompanied by a dietitian during the second visit," Mikos explains. Not only did the coaches deliver inspiring health messages, they also joined the students in group fitness activities. "The kids wereooling."

Dr. Blasner, for his part, notes the value of interventions at the corporate and governmental levels. "I think it's really encouraging that the PepsiCo, Inc., corporation decided to no longer add soft drinks in certain school districts," he says. "It sends a strong message that trickles down to the community."

Still, Dr. Blasner hasn't given up on individual effort. "Many people view lifestyle change as an all-or-nothing deal, so it's no surprise they find it daunting," he says. In truth, "it's a misconception that you have to make big changes to achieve results. Losing just 5 percent of your body weight over a year—that's 15 pounds if you're starting at 300—substantially reduces the risk of developing diabetes down the line."

Whatever strategies Canadian endocrinologists are adopting, Dr. Sharpen recommends a healthy dose of patience. "Look how long it took to bring smoking rates down," he points out. "We need to take the same kind of long view when it comes to diabetes. Not to look for quick or absolute solutions, but to sow the seeds of change."

## MONEY FOR TIME

It may seem a small consolation, but all the time spent on managing diabetes may qualify patients for a tax break. In 2005, the Canadian Diabetes Association (CDA) issued a guide to federal and provincial tax credits and benefits available to people with diabetes. Available online at [www.diabetes.ca/taxcredits](http://www.diabetes.ca/taxcredits), the guide highlights several tax credits and the criteria needed to qualify for them.

People who take insulin and must monitor their blood glucose levels several times a day, for example, may be eligible for the Disability Tax credit (worth more than \$6,000), intended to compensate Canadians for time taken from daily activities to administer "life-sustaining" therapy, provided the therapy takes an average minimum of 14 hours per week. While most adults with diabetes may not meet this criterion, parents of insulin-dependent children are more likely to qualify. The CDA encourages such parents to apply for the credit, which they can claim on behalf of the child.

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# A dessert that leaves no room for guilt.



## Delightful Lemon Mousse with Raspberry Sauce



Delight your guests with this refreshing, lemony dessert.

Prep: 15 min. Total: 4 hrs 15 min (incl. refrigerating)

1-1/2 cups boiling water  
2 pkg. (9 g each) Jell-O Light Lemon Jelly Powder\*  
ice cubes

1 cup cold apple juice

2 tsp. grated lemon peel

2 cups thawed Cool Whip Light Whipped Topping\*  
1 pkg. (300 g) frozen raspberries, thawed, pureed  
in blender; strained

POUR boiling water over dry jelly powder in large bowl; stir 2 min. until completely dissolved. Add enough ice cubes to apple juice to measure 1-3/4 cups. Add to jelly along with the lemon peel; stir until slightly thickened. Refrigerate 5 to 10 min. if jelly requires more thickening. Stir in whipped topping with wire whisk until well blended.

**SPOON** 1 Tbsp. of the raspberry puree into each of 12 dessert dishes; top each with about 1/2 cup of the jelly mixture. Drizzle with remaining raspberry puree.

**REFRIGERATE** 4 hours or until firm. Store leftovers in refrigerator.

Makes 12 servings, 1/2 cup (125 mL) each.

**Nutrition Information Per Serving:** CAL 90, PROTEIN 2.9 g (sat 2.0 g), CHOL 0 mg, SODIUM 65 mg, CARBS 7 g, FIBRE 0 g, SUGARS 5 g, PROTEIN 1 g, VIT A 0% DAILY, VIT C 20% DAILY, CALCIUM 0% DAILY, IRON 2% DAILY

**Nutritional Value For People With Diabetes:** 1 Serving = 1/2 Carbohydrate Choice + 1/2 Fat Choice

\*Light Lemon Jell-O Powder: Light 50% less calories than our regular Lemon Jell-O Powder. Cool Whip Whipped Topping Light: 32% less fat than our regular Whipped Topping.

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Learn more at [kraftcanada.com/diabetes](http://kraftcanada.com/diabetes).



## INFORMATION SUPPLEMENT

world diabetes day  
14 November 2007  
United Nations Day

Celebrate the first United Nations observed  
World Diabetes Day - 14 November 2007

World Diabetes Day is a global campaign to raise awareness about diabetes and its impact on people's lives. The campaign is organized by the International Federation of Diabetes (IFD) and the International Diabetes Federation (IDF). The campaign aims to promote healthy living and prevent diabetes through education and advocacy.

In recognition of the Birthday of Sir Frederick Banting - who conceived the idea of insulin at Banting House National Historic Site of Canada in London, Ontario - and in recognition of the 246 million people living with diabetes today, the Canadian Diabetes Association is pleased to celebrate the first-ever United Nations recognized World Diabetes Day, November 14, 2007.

The Canadian Diabetes Association works to prevent diabetes and improve the quality of life for those affected, through research, education, service and advocacy. With a presence in more than 150 communities, the Canadian Diabetes Association's strong network of assistance includes volunteers, employees, healthcare professionals and partners. To learn more visit [www.diabetes.ca](http://www.diabetes.ca) or call 1-800-BANTING (226-8464).



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Living with diabetes doesn't mean living without delicious food.



A LATE-START PROGRAM IN MINNESOTA HASLED TO BETTER ATTENDANCE AND LESS DISRUPTION

## Go on, sleep in

**Toronto schools mull shifting classes to 11:30 to help dozing students**

**BY CHRIS SELLEY** - Sloth is an essential quality of the adolescent teenager. No fewer than three parental wake-up calls are generally required to get teenagers, young specimens out of bed and on the way to school. But there is a growing body of scientific evidence that biology, not work ethic, may be to blame—that the adolescent brain is simply ill-suited to shooting off in time to get to school well-rested the next morning.

A 2004 German study found that an "apparently uncontrollable capacity to stay up late and to sleep in" looks in around puberty, and abruptly comes around the age of 20. Some researchers believe that hormonal changes disrupt adolescents' "internal clocks," the internal rhythms that keep humans on a roughly a 24-hour cycle of waking up and going to sleep. Others, however—both parents and parents-mill suspect there has more to do with it. The German study cautiously noted that it couldn't say definitively whether "teenagers sleep late because they go to the disco or [whether] they go to the disco because they cannot sleep late."

Their former agreement over the deleterious academic effects of abnormal sleep patterns, whatever their cause, which will come as no surprise to anyone who's ever dealt with jet lag. Various school boards across North America have decided to respect the realities of teenage normalcy—or to combat them, depending on who you talk

to. In 2002, Wakefield published the first positive findings from an oft-cited "late start" project in Minnesota—but that was a shift from 7:35 a.m. to 8:40 a.m. A "late start" in Minnesota is still earlier than an "early start" in Toronto, in other words. "Opposites-sleep oceans between us prove it's not a matter of time," says Wakefield, explaining the rationale behind the Minnesota experiment, but Dandy is not alone in wanting to go later. The University of Toronto's Norma Ralph, who studies circadian rhythms in humans, told *New Scientist* last year that in her view, "[s]chools and universities should ideally start no later than 11 a.m."

There are practical considerations, too. In rural areas, where people might understandably work at these "normalist" schedules, sleep often has to take a back seat to the realities of busying. School closures in southern Saskatchewan have forced some students onto buses earlier in the morning—a few unlucky kids even boarding before 7:30. Meanwhile, in Calgary, where many private high schools have moved from 8 a.m. starts to 9 a.m., some parents have complained about the potential family disruption. The Calgary Herald spoke to one woman whose 13-year-old son started at 8 a.m., breaking his mid-morning规律 to his two younger sisters from school and daycare until the got home. "I might have to wake a straight nightshift instead," she said. Her son's school followed through on plans to revise the change. Other families might benefit, of course, but the nature of local news reports will be less likely to hear about them.

Ultimately, however, Dandy maintains it's "incredibly important that educators respond to their parents, good data and research." And if the Minnesota findings—"improved attendance and engagement rates, less sleeping in class, and less student-reported depression"—have any relevance to modern Toronto and a much later start time, the idea may well be worth a shot. But 11:30 would be at the outside of the range. Dandy assures the school start time will depend on long discussions between principals, teachers and administrators. So there may be hope for the future, but it appears Toronto's teens will be dragging their sorry butts out of bed for 9 a.m. until September 2009, at least. ■

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### SCIENCE SUGGESTS TEENS' SLEEP

**PATTERNS ARE HORMONAL, BUT PARENTS AREN'T CONVINCED**

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# 'NO ONE HAD THE MOXIE TO PUT INTO IT WHAT I PUT INTO PRINT'—CIBC WORLD MARKETS FINANCIAL ANALYST MEREDITH WHITNEY ON A DINING REPORT THAT SHREDDED CITIGROUP'S STOCK

## DONALD McCAGG BACK WITH THE WIND: AN OLD SOUTH SQUEEZE

After the first official sequel to the Old South classic *Gone With the Wind* sold more than six million copies in 1991, publisher St. Martin's Press put out a \$4.99 abridged edition for much-needed cash. Now it's back for a new book to emerge. One early prospective author contacted by *People* didn't even know the publisher was Pat Conroy (*The Prince of Tides*). They would again write about resegregation, share anecdotes or insert it in the plot, given a ring-to-choker opening proposal: "When they made *Love*, Keltz turned to Ashley Wilkes and said, 'Ashley, have I ever told you that my grandmother was black?'" Finally, Donald McCagg was chosen to write *Race: Foster's People*. McCagg, a former Madison Avenue copywriter who settled in rural Virginia and became a shagging expert as well as a Civil War genre writer, has ability to spin a believable tale. His ability to spin a believable tale was part of the test as he explored every plot line's theorizing of a black man and rumors of an illegitimate child in just 300 pages, less than half the length of the original.

## KYLIE MINOGUE A VIRTUAL GODA IS BETTER THAN NOTHING

Since being cast in the first ever *Virtual* movie, Australian pop princess Kylie Minogue, 34, has lured her concert appearances in. With a long concert album in the offing—*X*, her first disc of new material in four years, due Nov. 26—she anticipated a global tour. But Britain's *Daily Mail* disrupted Kylie's cleverness by claiming she had ruled Minogue out. She was still too tired to hit the concert, and if she had, she'd call it a planned excursion. Not so, says Minogue's record label, EMI. The statement refutes that day saying that Minogue would still tour. In the meantime, fans can get closer to the diva by visiting her new social networking site, [www.kylieforreal.com](http://www.kylieforreal.com), the first such initiative by a major star. Designed to compete with the likes of Facebook and MySpace, it lets Minogue's fans connect, post and connect with her and with Minogue, who will be blogging regularly on the site. Other pop-princess Kylie leaders may well be doing the same.

## EDRISS OSEY FRANCE RESCUES A RUMBLING ARK

Winner of the week in Africa, Oseby proclaims he is back. Oseby, president of Chadi, a group of French would-be humanitarians from Zach's *Ark* arrived recently, ostensibly to remove Darfur war refugees from the volatile region for placement in Western countries. But when it emerged that the group was actually taking 10,000 children from the Chad-Darfur border area—let's just say of those parents were alive, and warned them—Chadian police arrested the rescue as well as an American parading (but not smacking) European flight crew and French journalists. Enter French President Nicolas Sarkozy, who flew to Chad to appease Oseby and get the Spanish and journalists out. It was precisely the kind of intervention that Sarkozy had been trying to avoid. He's in his quest of helping former African colonies' leaders to take responsibility for their nations and to expand an ignore French influence. Oseby was unshakable.

The French in turn and issued from a crap last year. Sarkozy flew to Chad to negotiate the government with others of us. Other farcophore African leaders may well be doing the same.

## GISELE BÜNDCHEN SUPERMODEL CURSES THE EUROS ONLY, PLEASE

Who would have expected a top fashion model to be back in Africa? Gisele Bündchen is apparently shunning proactiva these days. The Brazilian beauty made an estimated \$600,000 in less than a year, but this week, as the dollar continued to rise against major currencies, it was revealed that Bündchen, 27, was negative on the American currency. She's instead that a new investment deal for Procter & Gamble hair care products be price in euros instead of in U.S. dollars. Reportedly, she's also descended from a perfume endorsement contract with Italian designer Dolce & Gabbana. Though her new brand manager, Patricia, is forced to concentrate on the financial arrangements of specific deals, she made her acts green-hand unclear: "Consumers are more sensitive in areas because we don't know what will happen to the dollar."

## COZY OSBOURNE A VIP PARTY? YOU DON'T WANT AN INVITE TO IT

Many a musical icon and reality TV star Ozzy Osbourne may be clean and sober these days, but he doesn't want you to think he's getting cozy with The Man. He reacted angrily to a story by a *People*, N.D., sheriff's reporter. Ozzy Osbourne had been playing a concert at a local arena, police noted, until he was forced to leave the arena, with an unruly crowd. Following this of a infamous VIP party featuring the former Black Sabbath frontman. More than 30 of the police's targets turned up at nightclubs for the non-public bash and were taken into custody. When Osbourne learned of the arrest, he said on a statement to the *Shelf! [Paul] Laney should be a paragliding to us for saving my name. It is insulting to me and my audience and shows how layabout particular she is when it comes to doing his job." Perhaps Laney faces a reality TV show himself—he held a televised press conference after the last to boast of his police force's discretion.*

## MEREDITH WHITNEY SHE CALLS THEM AS SHE SEEKS THEM

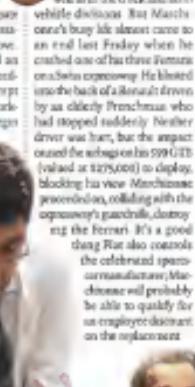
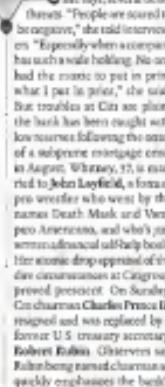
When equity analyst Meredith Whitney of CIBC World Markets issued a research report on Halloween that claimed Citigroup's declining capital, the comment sparked a sell-off of shares in one of the world's largest banks. In just 10 days, the stock fell 10.8 percent, or \$1.82 billion, in market capitalization. That was no surprise, given that Citigroup's market value is down 30 percent since the start of the year, following the likes of a fictitious VIP party featuring the former Black Sabbath frontman. More than 30 of the police's targets turned up at nightclubs for the non-public bash and were taken into custody. When Osbourne learned of the arrest, he said on a statement to the *Shelf! [Paul] Laney should be a paragliding to us for saving my name. It is insulting to me and my audience and shows how layabout particular she is when it comes to doing his job." Perhaps Laney faces a reality TV show himself—he held a televised press conference after the last to boast of his police force's discretion.*

## NILESH PATEL AND COREY COTTER SURVIVAL WEAR

Indian-Canadian auto executive Sergio Marchionne has been moving fast, injecting new management into the recently struggling Italian auto giant Fiat. Late last month, Marchionne announced profits had more than doubled in the third quarter, thanks to strong showings in Fiat's passenger car division as well as in the truck and farm vehicle division. But Marchionne's busy life almost came to an end last Friday when he crashed one of his three Ferrari sports cars. He landed upside the back of a Renault driven by a elderly Frenchman who had stopped suddenly. Neither driver was hurt, but the impact caused the webbag on his 595 GTE (valued at \$125,000) to display, blocking his view. Marchionne proceeded to roll, colliding with the opposite's grille, destroying the Ferrari. It's a good thing Fiat also controls the celebrated sports-car manufacturer. Marchionne will probably be able to qualify for an employee discount on the replacement.

## SERGIO MARCHIONNE A NARROW SCRAPER

Italian-Canadian auto executive Sergio Marchionne has been moving fast, injecting new management into the recently struggling Italian auto giant Fiat. Late last month, Marchionne announced profits had more than doubled in the third quarter, thanks to strong showings in Fiat's passenger car division as well as in the truck and farm vehicle division. But Marchionne's busy life almost came to an end last Friday when he crashed one of his three Ferraris. He landed upside the back of a Renault driven by a elderly Frenchman who had stopped suddenly. Neither driver was hurt, but the impact caused the webbag on his 595 GTE (valued at \$125,000) to display, blocking his view. Marchionne proceeded to roll, colliding with the opposite's grille, destroying the Ferrari. It's a good thing Fiat also controls the celebrated sports-car manufacturer. Marchionne will probably be able to qualify for an employee discount on the replacement.





sheerf" (Tatum Lee Jones) investigates with a weary tolerance, buffed by his adown town roots that could land him a lifetime sentence.

The bloodshed is brutal, honest-and grisly. It's the opposite of *Thirteen Days* violence "to do the violence" in this film is to *honor* it. Brink told me in an email interview: "You're incredibly disturbed by it. When a character dies, he just dies. That's how it happens in life. My brother has a tree in a car and that was it. That's real. It's not a great Hollywood manipulated moment."

In another interview, Bedel, who is the film's embodiment of bravado, confounds a physical aversion to firearms. "When they were giving me that gun, God, I could barely hold them," said the Spanish actor. "But this is a story of people trying to use violence to negative things and realizing it only destroys things. One of the reasons I said I want to do

that should be a movie is a tragicomic, with No Country's Tatum Lee Jones playing another wily sage finding an unfathomable horror in the dust of the American Southwest.

By contrast, Robert Redford's *Lions for Lambs*, which opens this week, is a distant, monotonous, less concerned narrative, alternating three related scenarios in Washington, a powerful Republican senator (Tom Cruise) pushes a scoop that should now stay strong in Afghanistan to a skeptical journalist (Meryl Streep), on a California campus, a political science professor (Redford) tries to persuade a disillusioned student

that she should investigate an espionage case, with No Country's Tatum Lee Jones playing another wily sage finding an unfathomable horror in the dust of the American Southwest.

And it's just as jingoistic, balancing red and blue viewpoints in a patriotic cause, while the "stern," and the rest of the world, seems a faction cliché. Brian De Palma's *Redacted*, opening next week, is a less crude in its righteously patriotic narrative, although strongly by American troops in Iraq. But at least it has the decency to examine the toll of the Iraq war on non-Americans.

These four cerebral dramas are, in the end, unlike movies from the '70s. They don't have much time for art, which requires mystery as well as meaning. The torment of our time is more obliquely expressed in films that are not so closely tied to the headlines. You can see in a wave of crime films that readily the line between right and wrong—and in the *Corsi* and *Abel* conflicts that release Sisters Prostie, *Old Towne Night*, *Just Assassins* and *Before the Devil Knows You're Dead*. And for a sobering view of America's role in polarization to the planet, look at the epidemic of complaints, corruption and meanness cops in *Brooklyn's Finest*, *American Gangster*, and Ben Affleck's impunished financial dealer, *Gone, Baby, Gone*.

As director and star in *Land of the Lost*, Redford—former golden boy of Hollywood's golden age—pells out his desperation and his loyalty for a contemporary equivalent to Alf the President's Mo, the 1976 movie that earned Redford a usage of rugged 1960s rigidity. Redford's a far better example, "too long and complex to be popular." David Fincher's presidential film of investigative journalists chafing at an increasing lust for a real-life evidence who remain elusive and ingenious. A giant. He could be the prosecutor played by Jason Bateman in the Coen brothers' film, an embodiment of terror on an alien frontier where heroes learn they are fallible, and the bad guys are still standing when the smoke clears. Nowhere is that landscape more haunting than in *No Country for Old Men*. On the darkening horizon of American cinema, it may well be the movie of the year. ■



HEAD PAYOUT: Tatum Lee Jones in *No Country for Old Men*; Brinkley, Redford and Cruise in *Lions for Lambs*

this movie is when they say "no country for old men." I use no world for old men—old men in the sense of values and ethics. That is an important passage into a culture of guns. The White House, with this in a hole, creates war to amass power, and violence causes horror. We're seeing in Iraq "The Coen brothers would never be so uncool to admit they've made an anti-war picture. But that's my interpretation," affirms Brinkley. "Other was I couldn't watch the movie."

Hollywood didn't exploit the Vietnam War until it was over—with *The Deer Hunter* in 1978 and *Apocalypse Now* in 1979. *Amistad* was an terror had been caused to the big screen much faster, outdistanced by the prides of head. By the end of 2007 it will have gone and half its dozen dramatic features—*A Mighty Heart*, *In the Valley of Elah*, *The King's Speech*, *Act of Valor*, *Redacted* and *Lions for Lambs*. Many of these films are so white-hot with outrage, and so on message, they have the subtlety of a suicide bomb. One exception is *A Mighty Heart*, Michael Winterbottom's riveting masterpiece, which manages to dramatize the ordeal of a terrorist victim without demonstrating the culprit. And Paul Haggis's *In the Valley of*

show some commitment, and in the measure of Afghanistan, two soldiers—former students of the professor who ended out of idealism—are consumed by memory, language, learned with faces and appetites, the die logical humanism away as it like a rugged panel discussion. It's fascinating to watch Streep assemble to stick some realism into her film so she acts circles around Cruise, archly typecast as a political *Top Gun* gloomooing himself for the presidency. First Streep is an out-of-GLA honcho in *Brooklyn's Finest*, now she's the last hope of liberal journalists, burnished by *Wash* tagline spin, celebrity obsessed readers and hot female Bay girl.

Scripted by Matthew Michael Carnahan, *Act of Valor* is a vital corollary to *The Kingdom*, his war-on-terror action movie

## STEYN/BESTSELLERS

Mark Steyn will return next week. This week's bestsellers list is at [www.usatoday.com/books](http://www.usatoday.com/books)



### WE'RE STALKING YOU: BRITNEY SPEARS

The numbers are in on the drama grating diva. According to court documents in her child-custody dispute, Britney earns \$58,600 a month, but she also spends \$74,000 on clothes. She splurges through \$4,448 when dining out (even though she's notorious for eating at drive-throughs). She also forked over \$18,700 to Kevin Federline in spousal support. Here's her income/guitar slash-out-of-a-half-million in earnings last year: her netted just \$8,950.



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<sup>12</sup> See also *ibid.* 1992, 100, and the rest of the *ibid.* for a detailed critique of this argument. This could have happened, however, if the *ibid.* were right.

## **Your mission: just don't blow it all**

### **Family mission statements help to ensure that the legacies of the wealthy are secure**

**BY JOHN SPITZER** • The Stenners' family mission statement is written in hand-painted print on the wall above the kitchen table. "It's a constant reminder as to what you're trying to accomplish in life," says Thaddeus Sterner, a father of three and the managing director of Stenners-based Sterner Investment Partners, which serves the interests of upper-tier Canadian and U.S. families. "It's a family mission statement [a guiding principle] on everything from wealth [to religion] of that own. Some of the themes incorporated into the Sterner" statement are: relationships, community and work. And, says Thaddeus, the mission has regularly forced the family to focus on issues around the family's unique and divergent table—like how best to split a pension on the two-year-old twins. "It's a place by which we decide *decisions*."

For a growing number of upper crust Canadians, family mission statements, which can cost tens of thousands of dollars a few years ago, are also providing a way of passing down values in their labs in preparation for the millions that will ultimately come their way. For the fortunate few, this kind of giving can turn an estimated \$3 billion will be passed down to the next generation by 2010, according to a recent study by the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy. "I trouble the questions to find their voice and the vocal ones to find their ears," says David C. Rennell, the Vancouver-based president of Next Step Advisors, which provides family business consulting. Rennell, along with his wife, Alison, crafted a mission statement for their family of six about 15 years ago.

Between generations in the next few decades. And a study of Canadians found that nearly a quarter of those worth at least \$10 million worry that their fortune will make their children

or three meetings with a flagman. The average cost: somewhere between \$10,000 and \$20,000. "The reason is not about the world and the people to get to the top," says Benoit. Savoie's firm follows a quid-pro-quo approach via a third-party consultant for \$1,500 to \$4,000 (no legal expenses involved). He says half of his company's 42 mid-size business and billionaire clients—the governors' whose hats and wives of more than \$10 million in assets—have mastered the system. "The families who have gone through the process tend to get along a lot better and tend to have fewer problems," he claims.

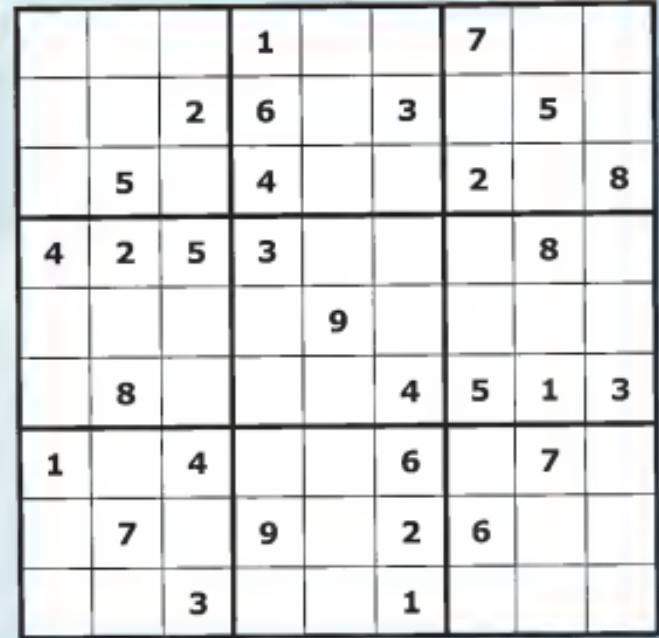
Though he concedes that a family mission statement may sound "airy," Steiner argues that they help families avoid many common pitfalls. "Something like 70 per cent of all divorces occur due to arguments over finances," says Steiner. "Family mission statements are there to help minimize friction."

Still, others argue that family values are best passed down through parenting, not through a vague mantra hanging in a frame above the mantle. They also see, as another example of frivolous overspending by the wealthy, Not to mention pretentious. Below, however, guess that they are actually quite prudent: "Families and families come apart when people don't communicate," she says. "Having a mission statement that everyone buys into can avoid the surprise and resentment that may come later at the time of the will." ■



Most Improved: Perez Hilton

The co-Helby trooper and self-styled Queen of All Peaks is triumphant from a legal trial last week. DJ and hip-hop star Santanha Ronone, blind to Lindsay Lohan, had sued Hill for \$20 million after he reported she had been driving drunk, found in Lohan's car after she crashed it. Hillken's lawyers is fully engaged: Ronone was infringing on his Freedom of Expression must pay Hillken's \$80,000 legal costs.



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LARKS AND OWLS: We listen our best for early risers, even through the trials of all-nighter afternights, resulting peak alertness at 9 p.m.

## Tuning in to your body's rhythms

### From shaving to sex to setting an athletic record, there's an optimum time each day

BY BRIAN KIRKMAN • It's not surprising that it was a bout of flu that got Jennifer Aniston thinking about the miraculous sort of synchronization that goes on in her body. It's only the absence of appetite, taste, smell or mental sharpness that we become aware that for years on, most of the time, our bodies work so smoothly we scarcely notice them in action. For all our consciousness of body image—our fat thighs or hanging bellies—we really have little sense of body function. The result of Aniston's epiphany is the outrageously written *Sex, Sleepiness, Death, Grief, Thomas, Grief*, full of the latest information on what's happening within us from waking to sleeping.

The subject being the body is an attack zone, also, rarely subject of contemplation than the mind, at least in traditional Western thought—some of Aniston's observations itself might help explain why we don't like to dwell on it. Most people are aware, for instance, of the presence of so-called "good bacteria" in their bodies, vital to digestion, but how many want to know that the bugs man to an entire life-giving—a Sunday recharged with energy—*a Sunday recharged with energy counts their gains?* (In fact, in terms of individual cell count, humans are about 99 per cent microbial.) Just as useful in the appealing financing department of Aniston's economic account of how we work is learned information about our own workings in the days before X-Rays and CAT scans.

Take Alice St. Martin, soprano known as Gletes Pig-Zero, a leg of (unswelling) Canadian contribute to the science of digestion. A tragic accident shot in the stomach in 1922, he spent much of the next 12 years being experimented on by the U.S. Army surgeon who saved his life. St. Martin was

left with a hole in her rectal wall through which the surgeon used to dangle food on a string, later pulling it out to observe what had happened to it.

Then there's the amateur USAF pilot victimized by a 1990 nuclear disaster, probably of having them sleep in their cockpit, really happy for instant action. In drift, though, the accident rate soared as high as the pilot. That's how accurate learned the lesson is to pack out enough stress hormones to ensure automatic task subjects, during the first half-hour of being abruptly awoken, were not performed on cognitive skills by a legally drunk control group.

Sleep inertia, as it's known, happens to all of us, but especially when it's at an individual manner. We are all, to some degree, larks (morning tapers) or owls (night flyers). In essence, various day/night cycles appear—the former peak in alertness at 11 a.m., the latter at 3 p.m. Strategically, for a species that takes its days for larks, two-thirds of us leave the bed way, which may explain the economic basis of the alarm clock industry.

These rhythms are built right into our biology, the logic of living on a rotating planet. The rhythm of days and seasons, right back to single-celled organisms, cyclical through light and dark, hot and cold. Some biological processes were kept safe from sunlight

and received, for darkness, some the oxygen we all will receive within our individual circadian rhythms. Temperature increases during the day—17°C in the morning actually indicate a fever—and our heart temperature automatically brings peaks in pain tolerance, reflex speed and hand-eye co-ordination.

These rhythms are so important, however, that we've developed, over the future of prevention drugs will be in taking them at specific times to maximize their efficiency. Right now, Aniston notes, a careful person can still take advantage of the newest research. It's safe to shave at 8 a.m., she notes, when clot-forming blood platelets are most about stores and strength. (That's also why heart attacks peak at that time.) Visit the dentist in late afternoon, when the pain threshold in your teeth is at its highest. The heart sure to have a drivel (physically speaking, anyway) in between 1 and 6 p.m. as when you turn in a 100-foot-deep flying hour. Aiming for an athletic record? Then schedule your race late afternoon or early evening.

Sex, however, is not so easy to regulate. In the modern world, more for convenience than anything else, it mostly happens late night. Testosterone, however, peaks in the morning and sperm production in the afternoon. But Aniston dismisses those points, except for couples arranging to conceive, given the reduction in stress and depression prompted by sex. "The best we can often see is for the end of the day and not the start." ■



#### FINALLY, A BOOK ABOUT... INTERNET SHAPING

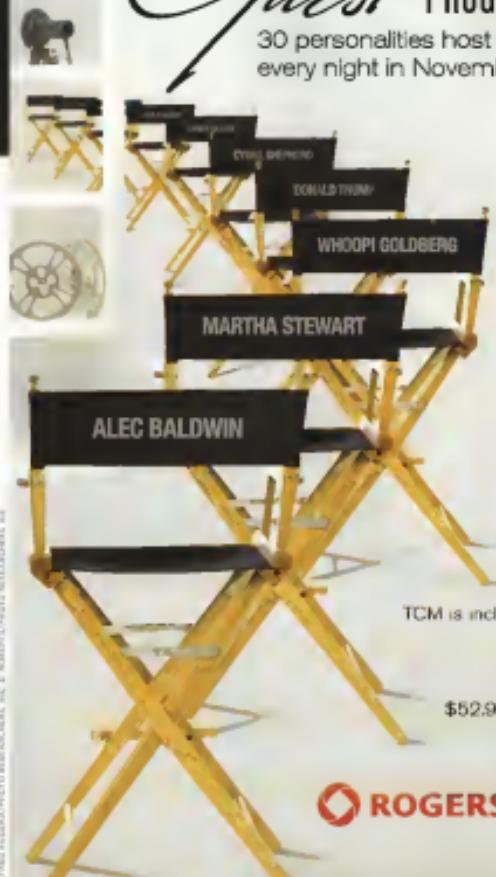
Law professor Daniel Solove's *The Future of Privacy* (Basic, \$26.95) on the Internet, tackles the subject of free speech and cyberspace. Using a host of real-life examples, including the infamous cases of big-ausp girl and star Wars boys, he considers issues from the ethics of sharing as a social commitment to minors exposing themselves (metaphorically and literally), and suggests reasonable solutions in privacy law or social norms.

ALICE ST. MARTIN: PHOTO BY ROBERTA LINDNER; REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR

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<sup>11</sup> See CHILD, *Children have Rights* (for the evidence for the second) and Pollio, *conservative culture*, *Review Book* in 1970. In Child's article,

## **How to drive a food snob crazy**

**A new culinary cheat sheet makes everyone an expert on 'meezing' and Traulsen fridges**

**ANNE KERSTON** • It's a trying time for the ageing food establishment. A once celebrated once accessible only to a select, affluent few, it can be had by anyone with a TV and latte-ware access. *Food on Food* is here to finance, or that grand piano a grand piano. *Le Bistro des Belles-lettres* now serves Spanish paella. *Anthony Bourdain's Kitchen Confidential* and *IBM and McDonald's* have damaged the restaurant trade. As did *Pole's* hammer-blown blackstone staircase, in which the lead author does not stand on Thomas Keller; the reversal of whose cult following has emerged into a mob. It's only minutes before some iteration of *Heights*, *Berkshire Park* shows up. The McDonald's

The *El País* Spanish original (below) contains an interesting use of first names (Julia and Juan Child), their appropriation (using the very same names) and the new shorthand verb “tarea,” as Harvey, “Frecuentemente everything for Julia (a veces de rebote a otras).” Lamp and Bradford level disdain at increased parsimony—a “horrible world of hedge fund rappresented food as robbery” willing to pay four years to reserve a 2009 supply of the ever-junior *Bravo de Bellotas* as who-gives-a-damn 60-month maturation rather than the 36-month for pre-baumistes. Yet predict the books’ unanticipated with branding, buying, be it uponed modificaling cheese or the taxonomy of equips, such as the fact that restaurant-grade *Bravo* now runs suburban *Sub-Zeros*, *Wolf* being their *Icebox*.

The short volume traces the drift of freedom from its early balance to its early arbitrariness, from its stability to its instability, from its openness to its closure, all of which open up "a wealth of new possibilities for rigorous果斷性." Yet, *sheer* of "compromises," "negotiations," and a cornucopia of *artificial* vegetable turkey, and a cornucopia of *artificial* vegetable turkey, there's little fresh kagome—nearly no revision of the current *status quo*. The "locavores," who adheres to the 100-mile diet,

that's abundant narrative for the six days of a food memoir, before the list of tv documentaries and every successful foodie opened a *Vegan* franchise. The book opened with well-drawn thumbnails of gastronomic oddball picnics responsible for the current food landscape, most of which would never make it past a fast-food Food TV. (Leave it to *Foodie* to be over-inclusive: the Mexican food Diana Kennedy and Matilde Luis food (Claudia Rodin).) The book rightly emphasizes innovators like Fernand Point, "father of nouvelle cuisine," which in the past could sound revolutionary/French avant-garde, not merely tiny portions per plate.

which regard for the past, however, can be seen in an occasional phrase—*so-in, so-dead*, *so-in, so-dead*, *so-in, so-dead*—that's the *perfetta obbligato* for entries on an olive oil, for instance, yet none of the entries in *so-in, so-dead* is as old as *so-in, so-dead*. But, there, *so-in, so-dead*'s audience probably won't notice. The authors may shun *Zagat* (which only for addresses and phone numbers can be useful), but they're in no danger of the same crowd, which is to shrewd. "Food won't buy it unless they've got it," says Ahwan, managing *so-in, so-dead*'s Cookhouse from, well, sold out its first order of the day. "But people will go for no food, too." When they do, you know, they'll read only to prove to themselves that they didn't need to. ■

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THE SUPERNATURAL. TV shows like *Ghost Whisperer*, *Pushing Daisies* and *Reacher* have discovered the lighter side of fantasy

## Do you believe in magic? TV does.

**For the networks, fantasy is the next big thing—just as long as it isn't too dark**

BY JAIMIE A. WEINMAN • "What's it only a few years ago that all our TV shows were hyper realistic, pre-9/11? Now networks want fantasy, and the fakers removed from real life like the ones in *Pushing Daisies*, one of the most successful new shows of the season so far, is about a hero with the magical power to raise the dead. The highest-rated new series on the CW network, *Reacher*, which has to continually fight to work for *Series* and has the power to rebirth escaped souls back to life—and to move shopping carts with his mind. And returning series like *Heroes* (super-powered teenagers), *Medium* (psychic housewife) and *Ghost Whisperer* (dead people talk to Jennifer Love Hewitt), and it's clear that when once the networks wanted safe and sweet, now they want magical power."

For many years, fantasy (along with its cousin, science fiction) was a hard sell on major networks. Cable and syndication had their share of magic and monsters, and shows like *Duffy the Funeker*, *Slayer* and *Charmed* managed long runs on the small, struggling WB network. But writing executives at the bigger networks, fantasy was considered a niche market, something for the audience that played *Dungeons and Dragons*. But today, networks are scrambling to bring magic to the masses: *House* (Julianna Margulies, author of *Family* novels) and many others will be in novels with fantasy TV shows (*Like Us*), says that *House* fantasy was "ghettoized" in the past, today "there's definitely a new mainstream acceptance of fantasy than in mass entertainment."

What changed? One thing was that fantasy suddenly became mainstream. Peter Jackson turned *Lord of the Rings* into a mass market sensation. J.K. Rowling made it a worldwide

hit about a magical world. But it's not as if people want to see just any show about supernatural occurrences. Fantasy shows that are too dark, or even too close to reality, have trouble becoming mainstream hits. Before creator Bryan Fuller hit it big with *Pushing Daisies*, he flipped with *Wanderlust*, about a young woman who was depressed and whose supernatural encounters might be a sign of mental illness. *Pushing Daisies* is much lighter and easier, and there's no doubt that the hero's powers are real. *Non*-fantasy hits like *Donnie Darko* can get away with violence and darkness, but for anything with the supernatural in it, viewers want something easier.

Networks have made fantasy safe for average viewers by adapting what TV fantasy and comedy writer Jeffery Eugenio has called the "Choose One Paradigm." In an article for the *New Republic*, Eugenio writes that the most popular fantasy series, like *Star Trek*, *Harry Potter* and *Avatar*, are about ordinary people who discover that they have been chosen to fulfill a destiny: "the curtain is pulled back and a whole new world, or a new set of rules of the world, is revealed. And what's remarkable is this is the important part—in that new world, they are something special."

These shows tell us that regular people can be special and magical. Though shows like *Pushing Daisies* or *Reacher* deal in mysterious

ally with real-world themes, the fallible main aspects give them an exciting appeal. Michael Fassbender, who created *Reacher* with Tara Bennett, adds that this type of storytelling makes it easier for the audience to relate to a fantasy world. "You have the person that represents the audience. The main character is leaving his world/setting with the audience, so you kind of see through their eyes."

Another advantage of that formula is budget: any *Crimson* large-scale fantasy world would be obscene to possible on TV budgets. By putting a few fantasy elements into a mundane world of chain stores and parking lots, these like *Reacher* manage to tell stories about mundane supernatural murders, even though Fassbender and Bennett admit that they don't have a lot of money for special effects. "We say, 'Let's have one or two great effects, rather than 10 extremely effects,'" says Fassbender. "We write from the perspective of, let's write a great story and then decide what's feasible."

While fantasy shows don't require a lot of mystery, they do require some drama, and the networks may already be running low. CBS's *Allegiance*, about a mystery-solving vanquish, has a premise that was already used by the cable show *Allegion*. But as *Reacher* points out, network reveals: "even in cycles, Tara and I come off *Law and Order: Special Victims Unit*, and for awhile, every other writing group show proceeds." So if the networks run out of fantasy ideas, they can always go back to *Reacher*. It's the cycle of TV life. ■



**POLITICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS** ACCORDING TO TV  
"Hillary Clinton's meltdown during the debate the other night continues to be the big story. Even Bill Clinton said it was Hillary's worst performance since their *Family Circus*." —Jeff Levy  
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THE AXEL HOTEL in Buenos Aires is being marketed as a gay-oriented gay oasis, with rooms ranging from US\$100 to \$350 a night.

## How to stay gay in Buenos Aires

**Latin America's first five-star gay (but  
'heterofriendly') hotel opened on Halloween**

**BY ISABEL VINCENZ** • Long-maligned as the world's capital for beef, Buenos Aires is now emerging as a global centre of beefcake, with the opening on Halloween night of Latin America's first five-star gay hotel! The Spanish developer of the Axel Hotel, in the city's bohemian Palermo Viejo neighborhood, hopes it will become the orgasm of gay life in South America. "This is much more than the opening of a hotel," says Nacho Rodriguez, the general director of the Axel Hotel chain, which is based in Spain. "It is a new way of living life."

The opening of the Buenos Aires hotel follows on the heels of the success of the Axel Hotel in Barcelona, which was the first gay five-star hotel in the world when it opened in 2006. The American magazine *The Out Traveler* called the Barcelona and "the best gay hotel in the world." With the opening of the Buenos Aires hotel, Axel is well on its way to becoming the world's first gay luxury hotel chain as it develops other open three-star hotels in Europe in the near future. The company's corporate mission is to become the first multinational to promote a wide range of consulting and marketing opportunities for the worldwide gay community.

When the owner and chief executive officer of Axel Corp., the parent company of the hotel, decided to invest in Axel a few years ago, he was overwhelmed by the gay Latino European culture, which he terms and hundreds of sizzling cities, Buenos Aires has often been called "the Paris of South America." "I was captivated by the people and the atmosphere," said Juan P. Julia, CEO and owner of Axel Corp., which spent more than \$7 million on the 40-room boutique hotel in Buenos Aires.

Despite the macho stereotype often associated with Argentina, Juan said he found the city very gay, friendly and welcoming.

Although homosexuals were discriminated against during the country's 1976 to 1983 military regime, Buenos Aires has recently emerged as the most progressive gay city in the region. Indeed, in recent years it has supplanted Rio de Janeiro, a traditional bastion of gay culture, as the most gay-friendly city in Latin America. The local municipality recently authorized gay marriages. Gay bars and gay-friendly clubs and restaurants abound, especially in the San Telmo district, which every Saturday hosts a large open-air art fair and tango shows. In September, the city played host to the World Cup of Gay soccer. The local train song:

Like the Barcelona one, the Axel in Buenos Aires has a modern design aesthetic, with blood wood floors and furniture by Charles and Ray Eames, Maxiander Rohr and Helmut Greil. The restaurant and bar serve sophisticated Argentine fusion cuisine, and all rooms feature king size beds, LCD TVs and high-speed Internet. Spa facilities include a gym, sauna, heated swimming pool, and gym. Each floor is equipped with quiet reading areas that feature gay publications, a coin-operated tattoo machine and WiFi connection for laptop throughout.

The Axel is marketed as a gay-oriented gay clientele, with rooms ranging from US\$100 to \$350 a night, which includes buffet breakfast. The hotel's sleek and slightly racy with soft features such as tiled bathrooms with walk-in showers, a steam room, a shower or soaking tub, Egyptian-towels.

The Axel Buenos Aires opened with a laudable after-party that was attended by local celebrities and hip parties, as the rise of Buenos Aires is known. "The reception was so good that many of the people who were at the opening-party continued on their boats, and the boat into the Axel," said Leonardo Friedenberg, a Spanish person (but not the hotel). "So far, our biggest number of dinners has been 100 diners." Axel Corp. is now planning to build an upmarket gay village with units ranging between 40 and 100 sq. meters right next to the hotel.

Although the Buenos Aires Axel is clearly marketed as a gay clientele, the hotel's executives have popularized the term "hetero-friendly" to suggest that everyone is welcome. "The gay community has fought for years against discrimination and we are not going to stop our discrimination against anyone," says Rodriguez. At a recent press conference in Buenos Aires where he attended the opening of this new hotel, Julia put it a little more bluntly. "Here, we don't ask who you sleep with."



### WHAT THEY GOT FOR IT

**MICROSOFT PLUSH TOYS**

Forget plush teddy bears! This Christmas, give the kids some disease. American toy company *Microsofctoys* has created a line of toys in bright colours and beguiling shapes of well-known germs, only with kid-friendly faces on them. Pick from lovable mold, blista, mola, mola, mola, black death, bird breath, spirofle or a qualify flea eating disease that comes entwined with a knife and fork. Priced to please at \$10 apiece.



## THE GOAL JUDGE

1877-2007

## Attacked by players and fans alike, he was the game's final arbiter, and the referee's lifeline

**T**he hockey goal judge, or umpire as he was first known, came into being some time around 1877 in Montreal. Like many aspects of hockey's origins, exact details are sketchy. But what is certain is that the goal judge was born a powerful figure, at least as important as the referee.

In those early games, there were no hockey nets, just metal posts. And the goal judge stood on the ice, just behind them. Umpires typically wore no more equipment than a heavy coonskin coat. Injuries were common. "It was a hazardous trade," says hockey historian Bill Fitzsell.

The umpire played a vital yet often thankless role, deciding if the puck, in its entirety, crossed between the posts (a job description that wouldn't change for over 100 years). When a goal was scored, the umpire would wave a white flag or ring a bell. Disputes were common and disgruntled players were known to snipe shots at the goal judge in anger.

Early on, there was talk of developing a helmet for umpires, says Fitzsell. But instead, they were simply moved off the ice. By 1917, with the founding of the National Hockey League, all umpires were sitting safely behind the boards and they were given their now famous red light to signal goals. Their new perch offered protection from the action on the ice, but put them closer to another threat—the fans. In one playoff game in 1938 in New York, fans were said to have held down one goal judge's hands to stop him from signalling a goal. Modern-day goal judges speak of being pelted with mustard-covered hot dogs and other arena projectiles.

Despite their sway, goal judges weren't always unbiased. As recently as the 1970s, they were employed by teams, not the league. Those who erred too often in favour of the home squad could be replaced by the referee. In 1927, the New York Americans, under the ownership of bootlegger Bill Dwyer, were accused of installing a goal judge with orders to hit the red light if the puck got near the opposing team's goal line. In another match, the referee taunted Ottawa goalie Alex Connell through the wire mesh above the boards to the point that the netminder butt-ended him in the nose. In more recent times, players would smash their sticks or spit on the glass in front of the judge.

Becoming a goal judge wasn't difficult. There was no eye test, and no forms to fill out. According to one veteran goal judge, who asked

that his name not be used, training consisted entirely of the following lecture: "You're the goal judge. If the puck crosses the line completely, turn the light on. If it doesn't, don't." They weren't well paid either. In the 1970s they received about \$15 a game, and more recently, \$80.

Carlton "Mac" McDiarmid, a long-time goal judge at the Montreal Forum, recalls one of his first NHL games in the early 1970s. When a Toronto Maple Leaf player wound up to take a slapshot at his net, he excitedly, and prematurely, signalled a goal.

The puck was stopped by the netminder. Referee Andy Van Hellemond came up to him between periods to offer him some sound goal-judge advice. "He said, 'Look, Mac, it's better to be a second late than a second early.'"

The 1980s were the heyday of the goal judge. To highlight their importance, they were reclassified in the NHL rule book as "off-ice officials" rather than just "minor officials." The league began sending in out-of-town goal judges to work playoff games, says Bryan Lewis, a former NHL director of officiating. Goal judges were a referee's lifeline, adds Lewis. "There were nights where you'd love someone to throw you a stone with a note attached saying, 'The puck was in the net!'" The goal judge provided that backup.

In 1991, video replay arrived in the NHL. In those first years, there were just two or three cameras at NHL games, and sometimes the proper angle on a close call was

missing. Goal judges maintained their niche through the 1990s, says Lewis. "Their role wasn't diminished." But as video replay became more sophisticated, and with an army of video judges reviewing goals from multiple angles, the writing was on the wall. Goal judges still had a phone in their booth, linked to the scorekeeper at centre ice, but the referees stopped calling. Former goaltender Glenn Healy was once asked about the relevance of the goal judge in this day and age. "It's a great seat," he replied.

This season, the NHL goal judge was moved from his perch behind the net, where he had sat for 90 years. With contentious goals handled entirely by video, he can now be found tucked away in remote corners of arenas or in press gondolas, far from the action, and reduced to a token button-pusher. All that remains is his red light.

BY COLIN CAMPBELL

